

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 13th February 1959.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI C. MARUDHAVANAM PILLAI, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House the death of Sri C. Marudhavanam Pillai, a former Member of the Madras Legislative Council, on the 11th February 1959, at Madras. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from May 1952 to April 1956. He was a leading Mirasdar in Tanjore district and was the President of the Nannilam Taluk Board for about twelve years.

He was an ardent Congressman and was of a charitable disposition.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I request all hon. Members to stand in silence for two minutes.

(Accordingly, the House stood in silence for two minutes.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall convey this to the members of the bereaved family.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Headquarters of the Madras State

* 31 *Q.*—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to transfer the headquarters of the Madras State to Madurai; and

(*b*) if so, the stage at which the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்த ராஜ்யத்தினுடைய தலை நகரம் சென்னை. அது இப்போது வட கோடி எல்லையில் இருக்கிறது. மதுரை நகரம், சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தின் நடுநாயகமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கே எல்லா வசதிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், நமது ராஜ்யத்தின் தலைநகரை மாற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்யுமா ?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஒரு ராஜ்யத்தின் தலைநகரம் பூகோள நிலைமைப்படி மத்திய ஸ்தானத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை எப்போதும் அனுசரிப்பதில்லை. இப்போது சென்னையில் இருப்பதால், எல்லாம் சௌகரியமாகவே இருக்கிறது. நகரம் நன்றாக வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், தலைநகரததை மாற்றும் உத்தேசம் எதும் இல்லை.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : ஸார், அரசியலார் சில துறைகளை மாத்திரம் வெளி ஊர்களுக்கு மாற்றினால், சௌகரியமாக இருக்காதா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அரசாங்கத்தின் தலைநகரம் எங்கு இருக்கிறதோ, அங்குதான் மற்ற இலாகாக்களின் தலைமை ஸ்தானங்களும் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

Grant-in-Aid Code

* 32 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state, with reference to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 13 answered on 3rd July 1957, whether the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code has since been completed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. It has not yet been completed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know when it is expected to be completed and enforced?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A Committee has been constituted for this purpose and it has just submitted its Report. It has got to be examined and then it may be possible to arrive at a decision. I was hoping that it would be possible to have the Code in operation from the next academic year.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, may I know whether the service conditions of teachers would be liberalised and enforcement of such liberal terms would be one of the conditions of aid?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Grant-in-Aid Code will not contemplate the service condition, pay, emoluments, etc. That would be a Code governing the grant of aid and, therefore, I do not think it will be possible to consider these in that.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, the Government have been insisting on discipline, organization, etc., as conditions for aid and will they include the conferment of certain benefits on teachers as one of the conditions for the grant of aid?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That will have to be considered separately. I have not yet gone through the Report. Perhaps, when I go through it, I can consider whether anything could be indicated about this.

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* 33 *Q*.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the table of the House the Grant-in-Aid Code, applicable to aided secondary schools in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Copies [a] of the Grant-in-Aid Code are placed on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know how many secondary institutions in this State have reported a surplus?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not have that information immediately.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the Government have issued any instructions with regard to the utilization of surplus funds?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. Orders have been issued in some cases where some difficulties arose, but I do not have the copies of those orders now with me.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government any proposal to see that such surplus funds are utilized for the enhancement of teachers' salaries?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We cannot, Sir. Only a few schools may have a surplus and I do not think it would be advisable that only in schools where a surplus is available the teachers should get the advantage. I do not think it would be a healthy rule.

Common Police Force for the Southern Zone

* 34 *Q*.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to the Legislative Council Starred Question No. 85, dated 20th March 1958—

(*a*) whether any agreement has since been reached with the Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala to have a common Police Force for the Southern Zone;

(*b*) if so, the terms of the agreement and conditions of service and financial contribution by each State; and

(*c*) the place where the Force will be stationed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) to (*c*) The matter is still in the stage of consideration and so, no details can be furnished.

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[a] Printed as Appendix on page 338—372 infra.

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Watch and ward staff employed in the Government Press, Madras

* 35 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the system and particulars of the watch and ward staff employed in the Government Press, Madras?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Nine watchmen are employed in the Government Press in the scale of Rs. 20—1—30. Four of them are posted to guard the two entrances, three for the factory main gate and one for the office gate during the day. During the night, the office gate is closed and four watchmen are posted in two shifts, two for each shift, at the factory inner gate. The ninth watchman avails himself of a day off once a week.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have there been of late any reports of cases of pilferage and the like in the Government Press, Madras?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: No. Not to my knowledge.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government considered the question of strengthening the watch and ward arrangements now that an additional shift has been introduced?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: With the introduction of the second shift, the necessity of putting extra men will be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE*: MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 12th February 1959, from the Governor of Madras:—

"Dear Mr. Chairman,

I have received with great satisfaction your Resolution of Thanks for the Address with which I opened the present Session of the Legislature."

Next item is Government Bills. We shall now take up the consideration of the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 8 of 1958).

IV. GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS OPEN PLACES (PREVENTION OF DISFIGUREMENT) BILL, 1958 (L.C. BILL NO. 8 OF 1958).

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

"That the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 8 of 1958), as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

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Sir, disfigurement of facades of buildings, monuments and other places open to public view, by affixture or exhibition of advertisements, bills, etc. and by the inscribing of slogans and objectionable matter has reached very undesirable proportions in this State. Such advertisements, slogans and objectionable matter not only spoil the beauty of the City or Town concerned, but also offend public decency. It has, therefore, become necessary to check this evil. This Bill seeks to achieve this object. The Joint Select Committee has subjected the clauses of the Bill to a detailed scrutiny as a result of which some important changes have been made in the Bill. I shall now briefly explain the main provisions of the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill deal with penalties for disfigurement by advertisements. Whoever disfigures any place open to public view by objectionable advertisement shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both. Whoever disfigures any place open to public view by any advertisement without the written consent of the owner or occupier or a person in management of the property in which such place is situated shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both. There is provision in the Bill for punishing the abettors. Provision is also made in the Bill to the effect that any offence punishable under the Bill shall be deemed to be a cognizable offence within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

"That the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 8 of 1958), as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I 10-40 a.m.
rise to support the Bill. If this Bill had come some four or five years earlier, so much damage would not have been caused. This Bill confines itself to prevent disfigurement by objectionable or unauthorized advertisements of places open to public view. This Bill does not prevent false propaganda or malicious propaganda. So, it confines itself only to advertisements of an objectionable nature. Some twenty or fifteen years ago there were no such indecent advertisements. If you take cinema advertisements, you find that there is more of sex appeal than anything else. Boys and girls of an impressionable age are spoilt by such advertisements. Just now I saw a cinema advertisement of a young man pulling the hair of a young girl. It has become the practice of many young boys and when college boys and college girls meet on occasions, what happens, the Hon. the Minister for Education knows better than anyone else. At the Corporation Stadium some three years ago when the Russian leaders were here, the meeting

could not be held. There was pellmell and the students did not behave properly. I object to the mixing of college girls and college boys sitting in the same gallery. This has now become a common feature. Then, there is this kind of kissing also. Many things can be done in private and they should not be exhibited in public. It is a well-known fact. Therefore, I strongly support the proposition that this should be put down with an iron hand. What we try to do in schools is undone by these advertisements. We try to teach the pupils tolerance, respect for the views of others, correct behaviour and so on. But all these are undone by such indecent advertisements. People think that such things are common and that no action can be taken against them. Therefore, I am really glad that the Government are bringing in this Bill. I do not think we can plug all the holes there. But, still, to a great extent, we can put down this evil.

As regards the burning of effigies, I am glad that it has been brought within the ambit of this Bill. Of course, some twenty or thirty years back, we used to burn *Kodumpavi* or some such thing. That represents a kind of evil; that effigy was burnt. A few months back the effigy of one of our Ministers was burnt. It is a sorry spectacle. We must have the greatest respect for the Ministers so long as they happen to be Ministers. Nehruji's effigy also was burnt one year ago or so. If these political parties do not have respect for these great leaders, they cannot expect to have any respect even from their own followers after a time. What they do to others will be done to them. These political parties, I am afraid, are setting a very bad example. Under no circumstances effigy should be burnt. (Interruption.) If you allow this, effigies of teachers and principals will be burnt. (Sri T. Purushotham : Members of the Legislature also.) Yes. Everyday there will be burning of effigies. I am glad it is stated in this Bill that the burning of an effigy is an offence. Then, I approve of everything stated in the clause relating to definitions. Any honest citizen need not fear that if he does anything honestly, he will be hauled up.

It is stated in the explanation that an advertisement shall not be deemed to be objectionable merely because words or signs or visible representations are used criticising any social or religious practices without malicious intention and with an honest view to promote social or religious reform or social justice. In regard to criticising of religious practices, I think it is very difficult to determine whether there is malicious intention in it or not, whether the view is honest or not, and whether it is intended to promote religious reform or not. I would earnestly plead with the Government that so far as there is reference to religious practices, it should be dropped. In any text-book if there is anything said about the Prophet, the Muslim is up against it and immediately that portion is deleted. It is only we that allow such things and I again request the Government to see that such things are not done. Of course, by 'religious practices' if you

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mean sacrificing of animals, it is a different matter. Some years back buffaloes were sacrificed at Periapalayam. Propaganda against such sacrifice is a fine one. I think the Hon. Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam saw to it that no such sacrifice was made. It had a very good effect. In the matter of reforming religious practices, it is only persuasive language that will bring about the necessary change more than such advertisements. It is very likely that the followers of certain religions will be up against any kind of propaganda and there will always be this kind of quarrel. I am not against certain irreligious practices being stopped. But it is very difficult to draw a line between religious practice and irreligious practice. Harmless religious practice should be allowed to go on. I shall give an instance. We perform *abishekam* with milk and honey. There are others who say that the milk and honey are going to waste and that they can very well go to feed a number of mouths. That is the kind of propaganda that is carried on. People who are ardent believers in such *abishekam* may not like it. I hope such good things will not be prevented.

Some objection has been taken that this will hit hard the cinema people. One of the Members who has given a dissenting minute has said so. If the cinema people are hard hit, nobody will feel sorry because it will do good. If it is a decent advertisement, people won't object to it. If it is an indecent advertisement, why should it be allowed? It is stated in the dissenting minute as follows :—

'The Government wants through the proposed Bill to curb the propaganda of other political parties especially those who plead for the abolition of caste system, communal differences, freedom from North Indian domination, getting rid of superstitions and other reforms.'

I think this is only a Bill to prevent advertisements. People are not prevented from doing useful propaganda. Certainly, they can do propaganda for the abolition of caste system, communal differences, etc. I do not think this Bill in any way curbs the freedom of people in these respects.

In another dissenting minute it is stated—

'Regarding blasphemy and profaning of religious sentiment, the object could be achieved by only rousing public opinion against such indecent advertisements.'

Really it is so. There are people who feel that these advertisements should go but the difficulty is they are not so strong physically. It is not very easy to rouse public opinion against people who are not amenable to any kind of discipline. There may be people who resort to rowdyism. So, I once again welcome this Bill and I hope that it will be implemented soon. It will go a long way, though not to my satisfaction, in putting down indecent advertisements.

10-50 a.m. * **VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN** : மாண்பு மிக்க மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆபாச விளம்பரத் தடை மசோதாவை மனமார வாழ்த்தி வரவேற்கிறேன். உண்மையாகவே, இந்த மசோதா ஒரு சமய சஞ்சீவி போல வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நினைத்து மகிழ்ச்சியடையத் தோன்றுகிறது. நமது பாரதப் புண்ணியப் பெரு நாடு அழகிலே லயித்த நாடு. அதிலும் சிறப்பாக நமது தமிழ் நாட்டு மக்கள் அழகிற்காகவே, அழகைக் காக்கவே வாழ்ந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எங்கெங்கே சென்றாலும், அங்கெல்லாம் "அழகு, அழகு, அழகு" என்று எண்ணினார்கள். அவர்கள் நீல நிறக் கடலிலே அழகைக் கண்டார்கள், நீண்ட வானத்தை முத்தமிடும் மலையிலே அழகைக் கண்டார்கள், குடிசையிலே அழகைக் கண்டார்கள், வீட்டிலே அழகைக் கண்டார்கள், சாலையிலே அழகைக் கண்டார்கள், வழிபடும் ஆண்டவனையே அழகுத் தெய்வமாக முருகனைக வழிபட்டார்கள். அத்தகைய திருநாட்டிலே, மோசமான நிலையிலே ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பது உண்மையிலேயே வருந்தத்தக்கது என்று குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. இதை நினைக்கிறபோது, ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்களை உண்டாக்கும் இடம்—மூல காரணமான இடம்—கரு உருப்பெறும் இடம்—எங்கு இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய இடம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள்தான். கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களிலே பலர் ஏன், எல்லோருமே, அவர்களுடைய பள்ளிக்கூட வாழ்க்கையை நினைத்துப் பார்க்கட்டும். ஒதுக்கிடங்களில் எவ்வளவு ஆபாசமான எழுத்துக்களை மாணவர்கள் எழுதுகிறார்கள், எவ்வளவு ஆபாசமான படங்களைத் தீட்டுகிறார்கள் என்பது நினைவுக்கு வரும். இத்தகைய பழக்கங்கள் மாணவர்களிடையே அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. அங்கேயே இந்த மாதிரிப் பழக்கத்தில் ஈடுபடுவதால்தான் அவர்கள் பெரியவர்களான தும் இந்த ஆபாசமான பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் பெரிதும் வளர்ந்து இத்தகைய மோசமான நிலையேற்படுகிறது. எனவே, அத்தகைய ஆபாச விளம்பரங்களைப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களும் சின்னஞ் சிறு குழந்தைகளும் பார்த்து மோசமான நிலையிலே நடந்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடும். ஆகையால், அவைகளைத் தடைப்படுத்த ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த மசோதாவிலே, "2 (b) (iv). . . . **is deliberately intended to outrage the religious feelings of any class of the citizens of India by insulting or blaspheMing or proforming the religion or the religious beliefs of that class ;"** என்று போட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒருவருடைய மத உணர்ச்சியையோ, மத நம்பிக்கையையோ, மதக் கோட்பாட்டையோ கண்டிப்பது போல், இடையூறு செய்வதுபோல், இருக்கிறதையெல்லாம் இது வன்மையாகக் கண்டிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. அதுபற்றி என்னுடைய நண்பர் திரு. ஸ்ரீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, "விளக்கம்" (பி) இல். **"(b) criticising any social or religious practices without malicious intention and with an honest view to promote social or religious reform or social justice"** என்று இருக்கிறது. ஒரு வேளை நான் தப்பாக நினைக்கிறேனோ என்னவோ, இது ஒரு கையாலே கொடுத்ததை மறு கையாலே வாங்கிக்கொள்வது போன்றிருக்கிறதோ என்று எனக்குச் சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைத் தெளிவுபடுத்த வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த இடத்தில் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. எது அருவருக்கக் கூடிய நிலை என்று புரியவில்லை. உதாரணமாக, திருப்பதி போன்ற கோயில்களைச் சுற்றி அடி தண்டம் போடுவது, உருண்டுகொண்டே போவது என்ற முறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றையெல்லாம் தவறு என்று நாம் கண்டிக்க முடியுமா ? அவர்களுடைய கொள்கைக்கு அது உகந்ததாக இருக்கிறது, சரி என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இன்னும் சில கோயில்களில் பிரார்த்தனையாக நெருப்பு மிதித்தல், நெருப்புச் சட்டிகளைக் கையிலே எந்திக்கொண்டு செல்லுதல்

போன்ற பழக்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. "கடவுள் ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார், ஆனால் கடவுளுக்குப் பிரார்த்தனை என்று கூறி இப்படியெல்லாம் மோசமாக நடந்துகொள்ளக் கூடாது" என்று கண்டிக்கலாமா? அதையெல்லாம் கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடிய முறையில் இது இடம் கொடுக்குமோ என்று நான் ஐயுறுகிறேன்.

எனவே, இதையெல்லாம் சற்று நிதானமான நன்றாக ஆழ்ந்து கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்களைப் பொருத்திய அட்டைகள் போன்றவைகளைத் தூக்கிக்கொண்டு கூவிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்களே, அவற்றைத் தடைப்படுத்துவதும் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே அடங்கியிருக்கிறதா என்று எனக்குத் தெளிவாகவில்லை. அப்படி இருந்தால், உண்மையிலே வரவேற்கத் தக்கதுதான். பஸ் முதலானவற்றிலேகூட இத்தகைய விளம்பரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைத் தடைப்படுத்துவதற்குக் கூட இதிலே தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று நான் கோருகிறேன்.

அதோடு, ஆபாச விளம்பரங்களைப்பற்றி நினைக்கின்றபோது உள்ளபடியே உள்ளம் வேதனை அடைகிறது. எந்தத் தெருவிலே பார்த்தாலும், சந்து பொந்துகளில் பார்த்தாலும் சினிமா விளம்பரங்கள் மிக மோசமான நிலையிலே, ஈன்று புறந்தந்த தாய்க் குலத்திற்கு இழிவு தரும் முறையிலே தாய்களையெல்லாம் வெறும் காம உணர்ச்சிக்குக் கருவியாக நினைக்கும் முறையிலே, மிக மிக மோசமான நிலையிலே, ஆபாசம் நிறைந்த படங்களும் விளக்கங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றையெல்லாம் இப்படிக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி, மட்டுப்படுத்தி, அது செய்பவர்களைக் கண்டித்தோ தண்டித்தோ ஆவன செய்ய இந்தச் சட்டம் இடம் தருகிறது என்பதைக் குறித்து உண்மையிலேயே நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மீறித் தவறு செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு ஓர் ஆண்டு சிறை வாசம் அல்லது ஓராயிரம் ரூபாய் அபராத விதிப்பு என்று இருக்கிறது. இத்தகைய குற்றங்கள் செய்பவர்களை மன்னிக்க முடியாத மாபெரும் குற்றவாளிகளாகக் கருத வேண்டும். அவர்களை இலேசாக விட்டுவிடவே கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கடுமையான தண்டனை கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. ஓர் ஆண்டு கடுங் காவல் சிறைத் தண்டனையோடு, ஓராயிரம் ரூபாய் அபராதமும் இருக்க வேண்டும். இப்படி வன்மையான முறையிலே கண்டித்தால்தான் இத் தகைய தீய முறை நம்முடைய நாட்டிலேயிருந்து விலகும். இது உண்மை யிலேயே வரவேற்கத்தக்க ஒரு சிறந்த மசோதா என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு, மேலும் இதை மனமார வாழ்த்தி வரவேற்று அமருகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* **Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI**: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பொதுவாக, சமுதாயத்திலே உள்ள மக்கள் மனதைப் புண்படுத்தும் காரியத்திலே யாரும் இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்பது வரவேற்கத் தக்கதுதான். ஆனாலும், எந்தக் காரியமும் இப்பொழுது கல்வி வளர்ச்சி முதிர முதிர, பழங் காலத்து நம்பிக்கைகளையோ, நடவடிக்கைகளையோ, கொள்கைகளையோ மக்கள் தாங்களாகவே கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்சமாகக் கை விட்டு வருகிறார்கள். மேலும், சிலவற்றைப் பிரசாரத்தினால் கைவிட்டும் வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இம்மாதிரி மக்களுடைய மனத்தை, போக்கை, வழக்கத்தை மாற்ற விரும்புகிறவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய மனதைப் புண் படுத்தாது அந்தக் காரியத்தில் ஈடுபட வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதையும் உணருகிறேன். ஆயினும் மக்கள் எண்ணங்களை, கொள்கைகளை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்ற பிரசாரங்கள் நடக்கும்போது, அவைகளால் பாதிக்கப படுபவர்களோ, பழைய மூடப் பழக்க வழக்கங்களுக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டவர்களோ, இப்பிரசாரங்கள் எங்கள் மனதைப் புண்படுத்துகின்றன என்று குற்றஞ் சொல்ல முன் வரும்போது அவர்களின் முறையீடுகளில் உண்மைகள் இருக்கின்றனவா என்று நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து, நன்றாக விசாரித்துப் பார்த்துத்தான் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே இருக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [13th February 1959

அடுத்தபடியாக, இம்மாதிரி விளம்பரப்படுத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு அரசியலார் ஒரு முன்மாதிரியாக நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். எந்த எந்த இடத்திலே தங்கள் காரியங்களை, தங்கள் இலாகாக் காரியங்களை, விளம்பரப்படுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று கவனிக்கும்போது, அதி ம் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, சில முக்கியமான நகரங்களிலாவது இன்ன இன்ன இடங்களில்தான் விளம்பரம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டுவிட வேண்டும். இன்ன இன்ன இடங்களில்தான் இன்ன இன்ன விளம்பரங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று இடங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டுவிடுவது நிரம்பவும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும். இ பொழுது சட்டப்படி நகராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கு அனேக அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை வலியுறுத்தும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். குறிப்பிட்ட விளம்பரங்கள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட இடங்களில்தான் செய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற முறையை ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திலும் ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டால், பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

பெரிய பங்களாக்களின் மதில் சுவர்களைச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் வெள்ளை அடித்துச் சுத்தமாக வைத்திருப்பார்கள் அல்லது வண்ணம் பூசியிருப்பார்கள். அம்மாதிரி இடங்களில் கூட இரவோடு இரவாக ஏதாவது ஒரு விளம்பரத்தை ஒட்டிவிட்டுப் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அது ரொம்பக் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் யோசனை இருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களைத் தடுக்கவும் முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அம்மாதிரி வராமல் தடுப்பதற்கும் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

மேலும், இந்த மசோதாவின் 5-வது பிரிவிலே,

" 5. *Punishment of Abettors.*—Whoever in any manner whatsoever causes, procures, counsels, aids, abets or is accessory to the commission of any offence under section 3 or section 4 shall be punished with the punishment provided for the offence."

என்று இருக்கிறது. ஒரு கட்டடம் பூட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும்; வாடகைக்கு விடப்படாமலும் இருக்கும்; சரக்குகள் அதிலே அடைத்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அப்படிப்பட்ட கட்டிடத்தின் சுவற்றிலே யாராவது ஒரு விளம்பரத்தை ஒட்டிக்கொண்டு போவார்கள். சொந்தக்காரர் அந்த விளம்பரத்தைப் பார்த்து, ஏதோ நல்ல விளம்பரமாக இருக்கிறது என்று விட்டுவிடுவார். ஆனால், என்றைக்காவது ஒரு நாள் பார்த்தால், அங்கே ஒரு ஆபாசமான விளம்பரம் ஒட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும். அப்பொழுது, அத்தகைய ஆபாசமான விளம்பரத்தாளை ஒட்டுவதற்கும் ஒத்துக்கொண்டார் என்று அவரையும் கஷ்டத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்துவிடாதபடி சட்டத்திலே பாதுகாப்பு நன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்துகிறேன். குறிப்பிட்ட விளம்பரங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்ட இடங்களில்தான் ஒட்ட வேண்டும் என்று நிர்ணயித்து, அம்மாதிரி இடங்களில் விளம்பரப் பலகைகளை நகராட்சி மன்றங்கள் ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டால், அங்கேதான் விளம்பரத் தாள்களை ஒட்டுவதற்கு முடியும். சினிமா விளம்பரங்களானாலும், அவைகளையும் எங்கெங்கே ஒட்டலாம் என்று பலகைகளையும் இடங்களையும் ஒதுக்கிவிடுவது நல்லது என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

மேலும், ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கோயில்களிலே இருக்கும் அனேக விக்கிரகங்கள், அவைகளை ஆக்கிய சிற்பிகள், கலைஞர்களுடைய ஆற்றலையும், உள்ளத்து உணர்ச்சிகளையும் காட்டுவனவாய் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், அனேக சிற்பங்களை விளம்பரங்களிலோ, மற்ற நூல்களிலோ, மற்றும் தினசரித் தாள்களிலோ, மாத இதழ்களிலோ விளம்பரப்படுத்துவது அனேகருக்கு ஆபாசமாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. ஏதாவது வார, மாத இதழ்களில் நாவல்கள், நவீனக் கதைகள், காதல் கதைகள், முதலியவைகளில் இந்த ஓவியங்கள் விளம்பரங்கள் என்று வரும்போது, இப்போதிருக்கும் மனப்பான்மையிலே ஆபாசமாகத் தெரிகிற படங்களைப் போடுகிறார்கள். கேட்டால், கோயில் விக்கிரங்களைப் படமாகப் போட்டோம் என்று சாக்குச் சொல்கிறார்கள். அவைகளிலேயும் கொஞ்சம் எச்சரிக்கை

இருக்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டுப் பண்பு, குறிப்பாக பெண்களுடைய நாகரீகம் வேறு; அடுத்த மாநில மக்களுடைய நாகரீகம் வேறு. இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, நம்முடைய பண்பாட்டுக்கு ஒத்ததாக நூல்களிலும், வார, மாத இதழ்களிலும், இன்னும் பிற வெளியீடுகளிலும் படங்கள் வெளியிடத்தக்க வகையில் நாம் எச்சரிக்கையாகப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம்முடைய மாநில மக்களின் பண்பாட்டுக்கு ஏற்றாற்போல் படங்கள் இருந்தால்தான் உண்மையாக இருக்கும். அப்படியில்லாமல், கோயில்களிலே இருக்கிற விக்கிரகங்களின் படங்களைத்தான் போடுகிறோம் என்ற வகையில் படம் போடுவது அனேகருக்கு வெறுப்பாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், இந்தக் காரியங்களையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

இறுதியிலே ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். "டெபனிஷன்" ஷரத்தாகிய இரண்டாவது ஷரத்திலே (a), (b) யின்கீழ் ஐந்து உட்பிரிவுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்குக் கீழே "எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷன்" வருகிறது. அந்த "எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷனில்" (a), (b) என்று இரண்டு பகுதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷனிலுள்ள (a), (b) பகுதிகளுக்குப்பின் இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில், (c), (d) என்று "place open to public view" "public place" என்பதற்கான "டெபனிஷன்கள்" கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில் கண்டுள்ள (c), (d) என்னும் பகுதிகள் முதல் பக்கத்தில் (a) (b)இன் கீழே கொண்டுவரப்பட வேண்டும் என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். அப்படிக் கொண்டுவராவிட்டால், "எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷன்" பகுதிக்கு (a), (b) மட்டும் அல்லாமல் (c), (d) என்னும் பகுதிகளும் இருக்கின்றனவோ என்ற சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடம் அளித்துவிடும். இது தப்பாக அச்சிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைத் தக்கபடி மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

ஆகவே, இதை அரசியலார் கவனித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, பொதுவாக இந்தமாதிரியான விளம்பரத்தை நல்ல விதமாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது அரசியலாரின் கருத்தாக இருக்கிறது என்று அறிய மகிழ்ச்சியைக் கொடுத்தாலும், வேறு ஏதாவது கொள்கையோ அல்லது மாற்றங்களோ மக்களிடையே பரப்ப வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது அதற்கு இடையூறு வராத வண்ணம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have spent a good lot of time over this Bill, because we are very much interested in it. But we should see that no one takes advantage of some loopholes in the Bill. Clause 4 seems to me to give some kind of that loophole. Clause 4 says, "Whoever affixes to, or inscribes or exhibits on, any place open to public view any advertisement without the written consent of the owner or occupier or person in management . . ." I think this clause gives some kind of scope for taking advantage of loopholes. Our point is that advertisements, if affixed to the walls of buildings, do not add to the beauty of the buildings. What will happen is that the house-owner or some other person, who has got a garden with a long wall, will get into some kind of agreement with some cinema-owners or some other people to the effect, 'Well, you come and affix your poster on the wall subject to payment of some kind of rent. Are you prepared to pay the amount?' I tell the House now that positively some such thing is going to happen. Every house-owner has a long wall, and he may agree to the arrangement of receiving rent for allowing

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the posters to be affixed to the wall. I say that even with the consent of the house-owner, no one should be allowed to have anything pasted on the walls.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Advertisement with the consent of the house-owner means that it is an unobjectionable advertisement.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Again, there will be some difficulty. What is unobjectionable from our point of view may be objectionable from some others' point of view.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ' Unobjectionable ' according to the terms of the Act, Sir.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : We want our City to be beautiful. When posting advertisements on the walls can be lawful with the consent of the owner, why should they be unlawful without the consent of the owner? After all, the owner of the house will say, ' You give me some money; you fix advertisements on the wall of the house '. When we speak of principle, we must, as far as possible, adhere to it.

In the explanation to sub-clause (*b*), it is stated, ' criticising any social or religious practices without malicious intention and with an honest view to promote social or religious reform or social justice '. I think we should not in any way make use of a certain legislation with a view to prevent people from trying to carry out some good, effective, and reasonable reforms in our social system. The good work of almost all the great men of the world, when they rose in their respective countries long ago, were objected to by the people then. It was not only objected to, but those great men were persecuted a great deal. Therefore, we should not give room for such persecution now. As the Government have put it, it will not be an objectionable advertisement if it criticises any social or religious practices without malicious intention and with an honest view to promote social or religious reform or social justice. I think it will be very difficult to know the intentions. We must so arrange to see that honest expression of views is not barred. One must have freedom to express one's views. One must have freedom to express one's feelings. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : Man must live.) If I feel that a certain thing is right, even though the whole world may be opposed to it, I must have the freedom to express it. If I feel that a certain thing is in the interests of the country, or in the interests of the community, I must have the right to express my feeling. Take, for example, the question of land ceiling. No doubt, a large number of people are opposed to this ceiling. We, as Congressmen, want ceiling. There may be justice on both sides. When we want to bring in ceiling, should we not have the right to talk about it? It will be wrong to deny that right. Even so, in the name of bringing this thing or that thing, we should be careful to see that honest expression of one's views is not barred. This explanation dealing with malicious intention and an honest view to promote social or religious reform

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has to be interpreted by the Judge. Sometimes the Judge may feel that there is a dishonest intention. It is a very difficult question to decide. There have been reasonable criticisms. Take, for example, Sri Sankaracharya, Sri Ramanujacharya, and other great men of the South. They led the whole of India in the matter of religious reform. They might have differed slightly here and there. Yet they adjusted themselves. Such men should not suffer because of this Bill. Perhaps, in this century there may be great men like them. They may come up after some time. Such people, when they want to express their views, should not suffer because of this Bill. We must be careful in all these matters. If freedom of expression and freedom of thought are not assured, then the Independence we got is not worth living for. But what I am afraid of here is, perhaps the judges may interpret the legislation in a different way.

Sir, hon. Members have been saying that there are obscene advertisements. To that extent I agree. We object to obscene things, but we do not object to such things shown in the theatres. This is inconsistent. I cannot understand this kind of inconsistency.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In the case of cinemas, there is the Censor Board.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : I do not want to enter into any argument. The films passed by the Board have some kind of obscene and objectionable advertisements. Still they are passed. I am not saying that we must take action now. It is because such things are brought to our notice, we come to know of them and also feel that such things are going on and that they are dangerous. We are taking so much trouble to instruct our children. It is always very difficult to instruct our children and bring them up in the proper way. But, it is very easy for anybody to take them into the wrong way. Therefore, what is being done in schools and colleges is being spoiled by such films. 11–10 a.m.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : That is my grievance.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Yes, I agree with the hon. Member. I want to point out that the Government, in whatever they do, must bear this point also in mind. Thank you, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether the hon. the Deputy Chairman can give the name of a recent picture that he has visited in which such objectionable scenes are exhibited?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : For the last three or four years, I have not seen any picture.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Then he is not an authority on this matter!

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Anyway, I know the conditions.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, 'This is a most welcome Bill.' These are not my words. An hon. Lady Member of this House said so when the agenda was circulated last evening in the House. I entirely agree with her, in spite of the eloquent remarks of the hon. the Deputy Chairman with regard to freedom of speech and action which he referred to. Sir, nobody objects to religious propaganda, I mean for or against, on public platforms or in religious discussions. What this Bill provides for is a curb on objectionable advertisements. It is certainly not against any religious discourses or discussions criticing different religions. I am sure there cannot be any dispute about the need or the urgency for a legislation of this kind. If anything, this legislation is long overdue. The Hon. Minister has explained to us in detail the provisions of the Bill and what it is intended to serve. All good things, of course, will have some opposition somewhere. It is said that this Bill would affect political propaganda of other parties. Why mention has been made of 'other parties' in this connection in the dissenting minutes, I do not understand. This is not going to apply to any one party alone. It will apply to all parties as the Bill seeks to prevent only objectionable and obscene advertisements. That is all. Why obscene and objectionable advertisements are needed for political propaganda of any party is not apparent to me. It is also said that this would affect cinema and commercial advertisements. If cinema, trade and commerce need objectionable or indecent advertisements to advertise their goods, then such cinemas and commercial concerns stand condemned. In fact, as has been stated by the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, we have crude cinema posters, obscene displays and indecent exhibition of human forms. They have been tolerated for ever so long and these should be curbed. A progressive society cannot tolerate them. A strange remark is made in one of the dissenting minutes that such indecent advertisements are the result of the existence of indecent trends in public life which should be tackled in a democratic way. We want to tackle this problem in a democratic way. What is more democratic, I ask, than to bring a preventive legislation of this kind in a democratic body like the Legislature? I have been always advocating in this House, as hon. Members are aware, that we should undertake social legislation to check evil trends in society. Here is one such legislation and so it is, the lady Member whom I referred to and who is absent here now and who is most interested in social welfare has called this a most welcome Bill. I endorse fully what she said.

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I should oppose most emphatically some of the changes made by the Joint Select Committee in the original Bill. It is one of the objects of the Bill that it should check deliberate attempts to outrage the religious feelings of any class of people by insulting, or blaspheming or profaning the religion or the religious beliefs of any class. This provision is proposed to be

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watered down by the insertion of a subtle explanation clause permitting propaganda against religious practices with a view, it is stated, to promote religious and social reform. Religious reform is certainly different from what is intended here. I would, therefore, urge for consideration of the House that the main objectives of the legislation should not in any way be watered down when we pass this Bill. I do not also agree to the omission of original clause 10 requiring local authorities to set up hoarders, etc., in suitable places for the exhibition of advertisements and to levy advertisement fees. This provision is there in the City Municipal Act for putting up hoardings for the exhibition of advertisement and levying of advertisement fees. There is no such provision in the District Municipalities Act at present. When we are introducing this legislation to control unauthorised advertisements, we should make it incumbent on municipalities and other local authorities to put up hoardings in public places for the exhibition of advertisements. Such facilities should be provided when we want to introduce control of unauthorised advertisements. At present all advertisements are on private property and are unauthorised advertisements. All these we want to check. I wish necessary provision for advertisement hoardings were made in this Bill itself. If, however, this should go into the District Municipalities Act, I would strongly urge for the consideration of Government that necessary steps for amending the District Municipalities Act be taken immediately after the passing of this Bill.

As regards the apprehension expressed by the hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramaswami, I am afraid he has sounded an unnecessary note of warning. This Bill would not apply to displaying of works of art and sculpture and architectural representations, because these are works of art and would not fall under any of the definitions given here of objectionable advertisements. So, once again, I reiterate what I said, namely, that I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill in spite of what has been stated by my respected Friend, the Deputy Chairman of the Council. 11-20 a.m.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : I have not opposed the Bill. I did not say anything opposing the Bill.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I am glad. I only wanted him to say that.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : What I said was there were certain loopholes which might well be taken advantage of by the people. I said that I did not want any advantage to be taken by the people.

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Sir, most of the things that are covered by this Bill, I find, in foreign countries, are covered by convention. Therefore, the question before us is whether we are to walk in advance of the people's opinion or whether we are to follow it. Ordinarily, the practice is that legislation follows the people's mind. But, then, in certain cases, it will be certainly necessary

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to walk in advance of the people's opinion, especially in countries wherein there is little of common law and people have to depend for everything upon statutory law. Our country is one such. Therefore, we have certainly a right to propose a piece of legislation like this in advance of the people's opinion. Along with this, I will say one thing more. We in the Opposition generally do oppose. But this is a Bill in which we find hardly anything to oppose. (Sri A. M. Allapachai : Hear, hear.)

I was telling the House that in foreign countries this is laregly a matter of convention. I have myself seen in Europe that this is a matter of convention. My learned and hon. Friend, Mr. Karayalar, told me that in America also this was a matter of convention. I have seen, for instance, in foreign newspapers, the practice is not to advertise cinemas at all in bold letters; they do not advertise it in strong black and white. If a picture is given, they accept only a half-tone block. If a highly contrasted black and white block is given, they refuse to take it. It is a settled convention in all English newspapers not to receive advertisements of any cinema which pokes fun against the Clergy. I understand that this is a more rigorously settled convention in all Catholic countries of Europe. Well, then, Sir, in India, we have not developed so far such a convention as this.

Passing on to the Bill itself, I find that it can be easily divided into two parts; one is where notices could be pasted on houses of private owners with their permission. That need not be objectionable notice. That is what the Bill provides and, I say, very rightly, I have got a house and am living in it. Suppose I am a beedi manufacturer and my beedi is called 'Rose Mark Beedi'. If another manufacturer comes and pastes his own advertisement there and says 'Always smoke Fox Mark Beedi', how will I feel, as manufacturer of Rose Mark Beedi? If the arms of the present law are not long enough to reach such a man, should there not be a law to reach such a man? This very question arose in England, if I remember aright. The Post-Offices received advertisements. They published the advertisements by putting a stamp upon the envelopes at the top. A man, for example, dealing in one particular variety of goods or mark of goods sends his advertisement and literatures on that and the Post-Office stamps it; the Post Office receives money from his rival and stamps his advertisements on it. How far this is moral and permissible under the law was the question that arose. One intelligent person by a stroke of genius found a solution. He found that the Post-Office always put the seal at the top and in black print. 'Draw a black line across' and that was his answer. But the principle is there. Every man's house, according to English law—we follow the English democratic way—is his own castle. Nobody has got a right of interference. But at night something is done nefariously and when we wake up in the morning, we find all sorts of advertisements pasted on our house. How will we feel? When young as a boy, my house

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was a castle. But now when I have grown up, my house is not a castle. Every kind of advertisement I see on my house. This is one part of the Bill.

The second part of the Bill relates to advertisements in public places. Rightly the provision relates to objectionable advertisements alone and the definition is welcome. I understand that there is a particular person called ' Suvarezhuthu '—an alliteration following ' suvar '—who has specialized in writing upon walls and whose handiwork, I am told, is seen from Madras to Kanyakumari. He has specialized in that art. He goes about during the day and marks out places. At night, he goes out again with some black pigment and a lamp and to the dismay of the owner of the house, the whole thing is seen written up next day. I do not believe it. If I remember aright, somebody told me that the gentleman was thinking of starting it as a big profession, a big business, employing other people, charging so much for writing on the walls. It is likely to become a big business. But then I submit, Sir, that such a business has got to be stopped. 11-30 a.m.

As I was saying with regard to the public part of it, namely, indecent advertisements and all those things, I would like to point to one particular clause in this Bill and it is this. Clause 4 says, among other things, ' without the written consent of the owner, etc.' Now, ' objectionable advertisement ' has been defined in clause 2 (iv), as one which is deliberately intended to outrage the religious feelings of any class of the citizens of India by insulting or blaspheming or profaning the religion or the religious beliefs of that class '. It is said ' deliberately intended '. Then, coming to the explanation, it is again further clarified in this way. ' Criticising any social or religious practices without malicious intention and with an honest view to promote social or religious reforms or social justice.' Therefore, Sir, the whole offence depends upon the intention of the party committing it. It should be " delberately intended.". I appeal to the Hon. Minister to delete those words. What has the intention of the party who does it, to do with the offence? How is intention material? If anything is dependent upon anything else, certainly it should not depend upon the intention of the person who makes it but the effect produced upon the person who sees it. If it is blashphemous to the passer-by, then why should it be considered whether that was intended and intended deliberately. The writer may say, ' No; it may be blashpemous, but I did not intend it and I did not deliberately intend it.' That is where the Bill is not considered right. It says, an objectionable advertisement means an advertisement which is likely to incite any person, etc., etc.' and then it says ' which is deliberately intended to outrage the religious feelings, etc.' Thousands of people may see it and each may feel offended in a different way. The party may say, ' I did not intend to do it. Even if I had done it, I did not deliberately intend it.' Such a loophole is there. As rightly pointed out by the hon. the Deputy Chairman, there are several loopholes and these loopholes require to be plugged.

There are other loopholes also which have to be avoided. For instance, in clause 2 (b) (i), it is said an advertisement is objectionable if it is likely to ' incite any person to commit murder, sabotage, etc.' Why do you say ' any person '? A person does mean the whole community. Then again it is said ' commit murder, sabotage or any offence involving violence'. What is the significance of ' violence '? It is something like *ejustum generis*(?), as they call it in law. ' Murder, sabotage or any offence involving violence ' is that the only indecency you think of? Why not we say ' commit any crime and done with it? A number of crimes are committed without any violence.

Then, again, it is said ' seduce any member of any of the armed forces, etc.' I submit that this is unnecessary. Then it is said, ' is grossly indecent or is scurrilous or obscene or intended for blackmail '. Should we invite a defence? One may say, ' It was indecent, of course, but not grossly indecent'. What is the meaning of the word ' gross '? If I remember aright, it was Mr. Bevan who in his book on ' Negligence ', said : ' It is meaningless word, a vituperative epithet.' It is an epithet which has no meaning. Why should it be ' grossly indecent '?

Further, my learned and hon. Friend, the Deputy Chairman was suggesting another difficulty which actually does not exist. He said : ' Supposing the house-owner and the advertisement paster join together to put up an indecent advertisement, what is there in the Bill to prevent it? ' In that case, action should be taken under clause 5.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : I am sorry, Sir, I never meant that way. Even though it is a very simple advertisement, my whole idea was that the City of Madras must be beautiful. Therefore, it is not only a question of morality, but a question of preserving the beauty of the City. I said that. Even if it is a good advertisement, it will spoil the beauty of the wall.

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN : I am sorry, Sir, I misunderstood him. Now that he has explained the matter, it is from a larger point of view that he makes criticism, but his criticism. But it goes much beyond the scope of the Bill. That is what I should think. I know the hon. the Deputy Chairman and he has fine sentiments, and it is the finer sentiment that made him say so. But then, I submit, Sir, that is a thing which ought to be left to the citizens. The preservation of the beauty of the City is a thing which will not be controllable by law.

Sir, there is only one other point and I will stop with that. The objection raised by many hon. Members was about cinema advertisement. But the hon. the Deputy Chairman, I think, has not gone to cinemas within the last four or five years. I am not so guilty as that, but I am also guilty to this extent that within the last five years, I would have gone to only one or two shows or so. (Sri L. S. Karayalar. You should attend more).

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MR. CHAIRMAN : There are very good pictures.

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN : With all that, I can say, either in cinema-houses or outside, it is not the most objectionable advertisements that we have got. Therefore, from Madras to Kanyakumari, it is not the cinema advertisement that is most to blame. Many of them, in spite of the attention catching technique of the advertiser, will pass muster. Most of them are certainly unobjectionable. There may be one or two coming within the category ' objectionable advertisements'.

So far as I am able to see wall-writings are made by impromptu artists, artists who have not much knowledge, but who day and night just think of a theme and execute it, on the one side perhaps thinking of the next-door man's dog and on the other, of the policeman approaching round the corner of the street and also of the irate owner of the house, leaving it for a few weeks to disturb the public. That is the condition of work of the impromptu artist. He comes and writes something on the wall, mostly attacking the Hindu religion. That is the worst part of it. I have seen some of the performances when one of the present occupants of a big mutt was in the Sanskrit College. Round about the Sanskrit College on every compound wall we found some of these writings. I swear, Sir, I have not seen the equal of them. I think the prize goes to that artist. It is mostly not in painting. A painted symbol is not generally half so offensive. But it is the written word that is most offensive. Considering all that, I will only appeal to my friends to be a little more charitable to the cinema advertisements. 10-40 a.m.

Lastly, as the warning has been sounded by one of my hon Friends here, it is not the words that we use in an Act that the whole benefit comes from. The benefit comes from the administration of the law. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. It is possible to misuse an Act. It is also possible to use an Act to the best advantage of people. It is also possible to put it in cold storage. Therefore, it all depends upon the administration of the law. I would earnestly appeal to the Government to see that this Act is administered with the best judicious consideration so that every city in this State may become beautiful and every wall in the State may not be an eye-sore either to the owner or to the other persons.

Thank you, Sir.

*SRIMATHI K. B. SUNDARAMBAL: மதிப்பிற்குறிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் சட்டமானது — மசோதாவானது —வரவேற்கக் கூடிய அளவிலே இருந்தாலும் கூட, கலைஞர்களைப் பாதிக்கக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆபாசமான காரியங்களைத் தகர்த்தெரிய வேண்டியது மக்களுடைய கடமை, அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை, கலைஞர்களின் கடமை, கலைஞர்களைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளும் முதலாளிகளின் கடமை. ஆனால், இப்போது இந்த மசோதாவிலே, ஆபாசமான காரியங்களை—அட்வர்டைஸ்மெண்ட்களை—செய்யக் கூடியவர்களுக்குக் கடுமையான தண்டனை விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விளம்பரத்திற்கு என்று விதிக்கப்படும் தண்டனை கலைஞர்களையும் பட முதலாளிகளையும் பாதிக்கும். தவறாகக் குற்றம்

செய்துவிட்டால், என்றுமே மன்னிப்பு உண்டு. ஒரு தடவைக்கு ஒரு வருஷம் கடும் தண்டனையும், 1,000 ரூபாய் அபராதம் என்றும் மனதிலே தோன்ற முடியாத அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொல்லியிருப்பது கலைஞர்களைப் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கும். கலைஞர்கள் பிற்போக்கானவர்கள் அல்ல ; எப்படி வாழ வேண்டும், எப்படி முறையாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது கலைஞர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆபாசமில்லாமல் நடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு முன், ஆபாசமில்லாத படங்களை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று படங்களை எடுக்கக்கூடிய முதலாளிகளை எச்சரிக்க வேண்டும். ஆபாசமான காட்சிகள் இல்லையானால், பணத்தைக் கொட்டிப் படத்தை எடுக்கும் முதலாளிகளுக்குப் பணம் வசூலாகவில்லை ; பணம் சம்பாதிக்காவிட்டால் சினிமாத் தொழில் நடக்காது. சினிமாத் தொழில் நடக்கவில்லை என்றால், கலைஞர்கள் வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாது ; அரசாங்கம் வரி கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்படி எல்லோரையும் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு இது இருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் யோசனை செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த மசோதாவைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் கலைஞர்களைப் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு இது இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிற்றுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. நான் கலைஞர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கடுமையான தண்டனை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கூறவில்லை. ஆபாசமான விளம்பரக்காரர்களைத் தான் தண்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் சொன்னேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Home Minister feels happy that this measure is having all-round support in the House as far as the main principle is concerned.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Every measure that I bring forward does have all-round support.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Really the Home Minister has been lucky in many matters and much more lucky in this matter. Whatever he believes, it has got all-round support except for one or two points. As far as the practical side is concerned, I have got my own doubts. One thing is this, whether we like it or not. My esteemed Friend on my left quoted America, England and other places. But this much he should himself admit that in all these foreign countries, no business, no industry, could prosper unless there is heavy advertisement. I am told there are certain industrial concerns which spend more than 60 or 70 per cent of the actual cost of goods on advertisement. May be, their advertisements are of a different category or order than what we are having in our State. Therefore, the main objection, as far as this Bill is concerned, which has been referred to not only by the Government but also by many a Member of the Opposition, is that in the City of Madras posters, very big posters are being displayed everywhere and that there is a good deal of disfigurement. Therefore, the Government thought and thought rightly that there should be a certain amount of control. But in actual practice, I think it is the duty and responsibility of the Government first and then the local bodies like the City Corporation and the municipalities in the mufassal to provide sufficient hoardings where these posters could be put up Otherwise, it will have a good deal of effect on the advertisement side and it will affect a good number of people—first the people who advertise and

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who feel advertisement is necessary, then the advertising agents and hundreds of thousands of young boys who are given the job because of lack of other employment. That is the important factor which the Government should bear in mind.

The second thing is this. Possibly while the original intention of one who wants to advertise or the advertising agency is not to go and post the posters on anybody's house, actually the ordinary people, the youngsters, the illiterate people may do it. In such a case, will the original man be booked or prosecuted for having allowed his poster to be posted on an unauthorised place? These are all loopholes which will lead to difficulties in the actual working of the law.

There is also an objection, a valid objection. During the elections there is a good deal of advertisement. The hon. Member Sri Kosalram is looking at me. I think there are more posters displayed by the Party in power than anybody else. Financially they are wealthy. They will be a little bit hard hit. But suppose just to spite the opposing candidate, say, in the coming municipal election, in order to involve the other man or to create some trouble some objectionable posters in the name of that person are displayed. Possibly the culprit may be intelligent enough not to give the name of the Press where they are printed. (Interruption) I am sorry for the lack of understanding of my esteemed Friend. These are all the difficulties which I have to bring to the notice of the Government so that they may take necessary precautionary measures. It is not that people are waiting for tips. Sometimes people may write so many things on roads as I have seen in the City of Madras. Possibly, it has not got the support of the person concerned and somebody, to spite the other man or to implicate him, might have done it. Are they also going to be booked? I am placing these matters before the Home Minister so that he may have a proper appraisal of the difficulties which may arise in the working of the law.

Much has been said by many hon. Members about the cinema advertisement. We cannot be too much puritan in these days. Some people like it. No doubt, you may take some objection. But inasmuch as the cinema people feel they have to cater to the needs of the people and inasmuch as they feel that advertisement will effect a good deal of response, they are doing it. Of course, we may take some valid objection to the big cinema posters which are displayed on the walls or in the cinema houses. But the same thing appears in the local papers also. A very important scene, a love scene between an actor and an actress, which we see in the posters is also seen in the daily papers. (Sri L. S. Karayalar: Making love is no offence.) It is in an alluring way. Let me not expatiate too much upon it, particularly in this House where there are too many elderly people. But I am asking this question of my esteemed Friend the Deputy Chairman and the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan. As long as they see newspapers, when

they see cinema advertisements, they might close their eyes. But the advertisement is there; we cannot help it. Unfortunately, it is there. Some of us may not like it, but we have to see the practical side of it. I think the Deputy Chairman agrees with me. There is no difference whether it is in Hindi or in any other language. He simply closes the paper . . . (Interruption) But such people again open their eyes and see it. (Laughter).

11-50 a.m. Sir, objection has been taken to some advertisements. If the Hon. the Home Minister would not be offended, I may say that advertisement has become the trade of everybody and every political Party. Advertisement is resorted to even in the case of the Governmental activities. We may have our own functions and our own meetings for a very laudable purpose or object. There may be a notice or a poster saying, 'So and so will preside and so and so will speak'. But at the end of the notice or advertisement, you will find the announcement that there will be a music party or dance by someone. The Government themselves believe that people do not come merely for the purpose of hearing speeches. Take the National Extension Service Schemes or the Small Savings Schemes. But for the latter part which says that there will be a music party or dance or some such thing, people will not attend the function. What does this show? People want some attraction like music or dance. The Government also have become clever businessmen. In order to collect a big crowd, they have this latter part of the programme (music or dance) so that the people may come. Not that I am objecting to this. After all, people like music and dance. The All-India Handloom Week celebrations are going on now in Madras. The Government think that people will be patriotic and that they will purchase all the handloom stocks. Incidentally, I may say that the money has been spent on the celebrations of the Centre through the Government of Madras. Everyday lakhs of people crowd there. But, do not be offended if I say that the real attraction for the people in these celebrations is the drama or dance or music, and not the speech of any one. Eminent artistes take part in the dance or music. Young boys and girls visit these celebrations. The Government do not take any objection to this. Sir, I am not trying to preach homilies. I do not believe in trying to reform others. It only shows that Government also depend on advertisements.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : We depend on good advertisements and not indecent advertisements.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, everybody misunderstands my point. I say that it is also a way of advertisement. But this is another issue. The point at issue is that the Government want advertisement to attract people to the Handloom Week Celebrations. The Hon. Minister knows much better than I that any Government function or official function will not be confined only to the speeches of the president and the speaker of the day. If that should be so, that hall will be practically empty except for half a dozen people who remain there out of regard for the Minister.

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But if there should be music or dance at the end, all sorts of people will walk in. This is the case with functions at Rajaji Hall in Mount Road. This is being done on a wider scale in the Handloom Week celebrations. Therefore, while the object of the Government may be all right, let Government be careful to see that in trying to do good, they do not do any harm.

In the earlier part of my speech I brought to the notice of the Home Minister the practical difficulties in enforcing the provisions of this Bill. Under the rules to be framed, I hope the Government will see that suitable amendments are made. While the spirit of the legislation is there, it should not put people to trouble by throwing a ban on all advertisements. Advertisement is not a small industry. Imagine the consumption of paper, the revenue by way of tax, the people employed in the advertisement trade, etc. In a place like Madras where unemployment is there, this advertisement trade helps to give employment to many people. Let this not be forgotten. Even to prepare the cinema poster, ten to twelve people are required. They work on this poster and make money. The advertisement may or may not be objectionable. There are people who are for and against the advertisements. Let us draw the line fairly, not swerving to this side or that side.

***DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN** : மாண்புமிக்க தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவிலே இரண்டு பிரிவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு பிரிவு குற்றத்தைச் சொல்வது ; மற்றது தண்டனையைப்பற்றிச் சொல்வது. இரண்டு பிரிவுகளாக அதனை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கிறபோது, அதிலேயே இரண்டு உட்-பிரிவுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று குறிப்பிடுதல் கூடும். இந்த மசோதா விளம்பரங்களைத் தடை செய்யவில்லை என்பதை முதலிலே குறிப்பிட வேண்டும் ; 'விளம்பரங்கள்' என்ற வகையினாலேயே அவற்றைத் தடை செய்யவில்லை ; ஆபாசமான, அருவருக்கத் தக்க பிறர் மனத்தைப் புண்படுத்தக்கூடிய விளம்பரத்தை மாத்திரம்தான் தடை செய்ய முன்வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது வெளிப்படையாக எடுத்துக்காட்ட வேண்டிய ஒரு செய்தி. துணைத் தலைவர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள், 'தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் வீட்டிலே ஒட்டக்கூடிய விளம்பரத்தை எவ்வாறு தடை செய்யலாம் ?' என்று கேட்டது பொருந்தாது. "**unauthorised advertisement**" என்பதற்கும் "**advertisement**" என்பதற்கும் உள்ள வேறுபாட்டினாலே கட்டாயம் தெரிய வரும் என்பது என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை. சட்டத்திலே இருப்பதெல்லாம், அருவருக்கத்தக்க, உரிமையால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்படாத விளம்பரங்கள்தான் தடைப்படுத்தப்படும் என்பதை முதலிலே மனத்தில் வைப்போமாக. எனினும், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆபாசமான, அருவருக்கத் தக்க விளம்பரங்களை யாரும், எந்தக் கட்சியினரும், வரவேற்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பது உறுதி. இருப்பினும், எந்த அளவு வெறுக்கத்தக்கது, எந்த அளவு ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத் தகாதது என்ற முடிவெல்லாம் கடைசியில் வழக்காடும் மன்றங்களில் தீர்ப்புச் செய்ய வேண்டிய நிலையிலே இருக்கிறது என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

இந்த மசோதாவினுடைய நோக்கத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் இதிலே உள்ள எழுத்துக்கள் எல்லாம் இந்த மசோதா வந்திருக்கிற வடிவம் முழுவதும் திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கின்றன என்று என்னால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. சில சில திருத்தங்கள் செய்தால், ஒருவேளை இந்த மசோதா திருப்தியாக இருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை.

சிறப்பாக, ஒன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். மூன்றாவது பிரிவிலே சில தண்டனைகள் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஒருவன் சுவரொட்டியை ஒட்டுகிறான் என்றால், அவனுக்கு ஏதோ நாலணா அல்லது பத்தணா கூலி

கிடைக்கும். ஏதோ சிறிதளவு காசு கிடைக்கும் என்பதற்காக அவன் சுவரொட்டியை ஒட்டுகிறான் என்றால், அவனைத் தண்டிப்பதற்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் அபராதம் போடலாம், ஒரு ஆண்டு வரையில் கடும் தண்டனை அல்லது சாதாரண தண்டனை கொடுக்கலாம் என்று இப்பிரிவு சொல்கிறது. ஆனால், அதே அளவு தண்டனையைத்தான் இதற்குப் பொறுப்புடையவருக்கும் விதிக்கிறது, இந்த மசோதாவின் ஐந்தாவது பிரிவு. சுவரொட்டியை ஒட்டுகிற ஒரு கூலி ஆளுக்கும் ஒரு ஆண்டு வரைக்கும் சிறைத் தண்டனை தரலாம், ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையிலும் அபராதம் விதிக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லி, அந்தச் சுவரொட்டியை அச்சுப் போட்டு, காசு பணம் செலவழித்து, அதற்கு வேண்டிய படம் தயாரித்து, அதை ஒட்டும்படி செய்வதற்குப் பொறுப்புடைய பெரிய முதலாளிக்கும் அந்த அளவு தண்டனைதான் என்று சொன்னால், பொருந்தாது போல் தோற்றுகிறது. இந்த இரண்டு விதமான தண்டனையையும் வேறுபடுத்திக் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய் கருத்து. சுவரிலே ஒட்டுகிற கூலி ஆளுக்குத் தண்டனை மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்க வேண்டும் ; பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்தவனாக இருப்பவன் பெற வேண்டிய தண்டனை அதிகமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம். அதை இப்பொழுது சட்டத்திலே மாற்றுவதற்கு கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாது போனாலும், துணை விதிகள் (Subsidiary Rules) ஏற்படுத்தும்போதாவது இதற்கேற்றவாறு தக்க சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்பி, பொதுவாக இது நல்ல நோக்கத்தோடு அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்று கூறி இதனை வரவேற்கிறேன்.

*THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை, விவாதத்திலே கலந்துகொண்ட கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாவரும் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே ஆச்சரியம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த மசோதாவின் லட்சியத்தை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்.

ஆனால், இருவிதமான அபிப்பிராயங்கள் கூறப்பட்டன. ஒன்று இதிலே சில 'லூப்ஹோல்கள்' இருக்கின்றன ; இதை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் கடுமையாக ஆக்க வேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் கூறப்பட்டது. மற்றொன்று, இது விளம்பரத்தையே பாதிக்கும், கலைஞர்களையே பாதிக்கும் என்ற அபிப்பிராயமும் கூறப்பட்டது.

இந்த மசோதாவின் லட்சியத்தைப்பற்றிக் கடைசியில் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவின் லட்சியம் விளம்பரங்கள் மக்கள் பொறுக்கக்கூடிய வகையில்தான் அனுமதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது. மக்கள் பொறுக்க முடியாத வகையில் அனுமதிக்கக்கூடாது. ஆட்சேபகரமான விளம்பரங்கள் (1) பலாத்காரத்தைத் தூண்டக்கூடிய விளம்பரங்கள், (2) மனிதர்களுடைய மனத்தைப் புண்படுத்தக்கூடிய விளம்பரங்கள், (3) ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்கள், ஆக மூன்று வகையில் இருக்கின்றன. இப்படிப்பட்ட விளம்பரங்கள் கூடாது என்றுதான் இந்த மசோதா கூறுகிறது. ஆனால், விளம்பரத்தைப் பாதிக்குமா, அது அட்ராக்ஷனாக இருக்குமா என்று கூடச் சொன்னார்கள். முக்கியமாக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். . . .

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, may I interrupt the
12 noon Hon. Minister? I would appreciate it very much if the Hon. Minister speaks in English at least when he comes to that part of his speech which relates to me.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I know the hon. Member's ability and disability. The hon. Member has been in Madras for a long time and he can very well follow what I speak in such simple Tamil.

13th February 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் பேசியபோது, வசீகரமான விளம்பரம், அதாவது அட்ராக்ஷனாக விளம்பரம், என்பதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார். நான் சொல்வதை அவர் கொஞ்சம் சுலபமாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளுவார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய வகையில் விளம்பரங்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும். விளம்பரம் செய்கிறவர்கள் எந்தத் துறையில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவற்றிற்கு ஒரு "அட்ராக்ஷன்" வேண்டியதுதான். "அட்ராக்ஷனுக்காக" கோவிலில் கூட பாட்டுக் கச்சேரிகள், நடனம் முதலியவைகள் வைப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது கூட்டங்களில் கூட நடனம் வைக்கிறார்கள், கச்சேரி வைக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்மால் ஸேவிங்ஸ் ஸ்கீமில் கூட இப்பொழுது நடனம் வைக்கிறார்கள், பாட்டுக் கச்சேரி வைக்கிறார்கள். நடனம் வைக்கும்போது, அது ஆபாசமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. நடனங்களுக்கு விளம்பரம் செய்யலாம், ஆனால் அது ஆபாசமாக இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பது தான் இந்த மசோதாவின் கருத்து. விளம்பரம் செய்யலாம், முக்கியமான அடிப்படையில் அது ஆபாசமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவே, விளம்பரம் எந்த வகையிலும் பாதிக்கப்படமாட்டாது. நமது மக்களுக்கு உயர்ந்த பண்பு இருக்கிறது, தரம் இருக்கிறது. நல்ல விளம்பரம் என்ன என்பதும், ஆபாசமான விளம்பரம் என்ன என்பதும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். வியாபாரிகளைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆபாசகரமான விளம்பரங்களை வியாபாரிகள் செய்தால், முதலில் அவர்களுக்கு அதனால் லாபம் ஏற்படலாம். ஆனால் நாளாவட்டத்தில் அது அவர்களுக்குப் பாதகமாகவே முடிந்துவிடும். அதனால் அவர்கள் வெகு ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருப்பார்கள். அதைப்போலவே, ஸ்மால் ஸேவிங்ஸ் திட்டத்தில் ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்கள் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள். அங்கு பாட்டுக் கச்சேரிகள், நடனம் முதலியவைகள் வைத்தாலும், விளம்பரங்கள் ஆபாசமாக இருக்காது. அப்படி ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்களைச் செய்தால், அவர்கள் என்ன சேவிங்ஸ் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் ? அதன் பலன் நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதனால் அவர்கள் எந்த விதத்திலும் ஏமாறப் போவதில்லை. அப்படித் தவறாகவும் நடந்துகொள்ள மாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் "அட்ராக்ஷன்" வேண்டுமானால், அப்படிச் செய்துகொள்ளலாம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இதனால் கலைஞர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீமதி சுந்தராம்பாள் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இதனால் கலைஞர்கள் ஏன் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. கலைஞர்கள் நல்ல மாண்பு உடையவர்கள். அவர்களுடைய கலைத்தரம் எப்படி என்பதை அவர்கள் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களே இப்படிப்பட்ட ஆபாசமான, ஆட்சேபகரமான விளம்பரங்களில் ஈடுபடாமல், இடம் கொடுக்காமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். அவர்களே ஆபாசமான விளம்பரங்களைத் தடுத்துவிடுவார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஆற்றல் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, கலைஞர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவினால் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பாதகமும் ஏற்படாது. ஆகவே, கனம் அங்கத்தினருடைய வாதத்திற்கு இடமே இல்லை.

மற்றொன்று ; இந்த மசோதாவில் வார்த்தைகள் இன்னும் இனிமையாக இருந்தால் நலம் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொன்னார்கள். "deliberately" "malicious intention" என்ற வார்த்தைகளைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். மற்றொன்று "Grossly indecent or is scurrilous or obscene or intended for blackmail" என்ற வார்த்தைகளைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். முக்கியமாக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்தன் அவர்கள் இதைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். மற்றும் இரண்டாவது பிரிவில் (b) (1)-ஐப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதாவது "incite any person to commit murder, sabotage or any offence involving violence" என்பதைப் பற்றி ஒருவரைக் கேலி செய்தால் மட்டும் போதுமா, அல்லது இழிவுபடுத்தினால் மட்டும் போதுமா என்றெல்லாம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அல்லது பலாத்காரம் மாத்திரம் செய்தால் போதுமா என்றெல்லாம் கேட்கப்பட்டது. குற்றங்கள் செய்வது பல முறையில் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது. "Grossly indecent or is scurrilous or obscene or intended for blackmail" என்ற இனத்தின்

கீழ் வந்து விடும். அதன் பிறகு "deliberately intended to outrage the religious feelings of any class of the citizens of India by insulting or blaspheming or profaning the religion or the religious beliefs of that class. . . . என்று இரண்டாவது கிளாஸ் (b) (iv) பிரிவின் கீழ் வந்திருக்கிறது.

இதைப் பற்றிக் கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்படியிருந்தால் இதையெல்லாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியுமா என்றும் கேட்டார். என்னுடைய எண்ணம் என்னவென்றால், நாம் இப்பொழுது இதைப்பற்றி முதன் முதலாகச் சட்டம் செய்கிறோம். அது ஆரம்பத்திலேயே கடுமையாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. இதைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு உறுதியுடன் இருக்கிறோம் என்றால், முதலில் சட்டம் செய்யும்போது அது கடுமையாக இருக்க வேண்டாம் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய எண்ணம். மற்றொரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் நாம் சட்டம் செய்யும்போதெல்லாம் கொஞ்சம் அட்வான்சாகவே போகிறோம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் அயல் நாட்டின் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்துவிட்டுவந்து அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார். சட்டம் செய்ய அவசியம் வந்தபோது, அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டியதுதான். மற்றொரு அங்கத்தினர் இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு சட்டம் இதற்கு முன்னதாகவே வந்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார். ஆகவே, முதன் முதலாகச் சட்டம் செய்யும்போது, கொஞ்சம் கடுமையாகச் செய்யக் கூடாது என்பது தான் என்னுடைய எண்ணம். இதிலுள்ள வார்த்தைகளையெல்லாம் கூட நாங்கள் சுயேச்சையாகப் போடவில்லை. இப்படிப் போட்டிருப்பதில் அர்த்தம்கூட இல்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த மசோதாக்களைத் தயாரிக்கும் சட்ட இலாகா ஏற்கெனவே இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டங்களில் உள்ள படியேதான் இங்கேயும் வார்த்தைகளைப் போட்டிருக்கிறது. முன்பு இருக்கிற சட்டத்தைப் பார்த்துத்தான் இப்பொழுது எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Indian Penal Code என்பது பழைய சட்டம். அதில் **295-A** பிரிவில் என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதுவே தான் இங்கேயும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் பின்கண்டபடி சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது :—

'whoever with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feeling of any class' . . .

எனவே அதிலுள்ள வார்த்தைகளைத்தான் இங்கேயும் காபி அடித்திருக்கிறோம். காபி அடித்ததோடல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் கடுமையாக இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் இப்படிப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

" அப்ஜெக்ஷனபில் அட்வர்ட்டிஸ்மெண்ட் " என்றால் என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றி எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷனில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதில் எப்படிப்பட்ட அட்வர்ட்டிஸ்மெண்டுகள் ஆட்சேபகரமானவை என்பதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி " எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷன் " கொடுத்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி அதிருப்தியும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஏன் இப்படிப்பட்ட " எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷன் " போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டார்கள். அத்துடன் ஒரு கையால் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மற்றொரு கையால் வாங்கி விடுவது போல் இருக்கிறது இது என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆட்சேபகரமான விளம்பரம் கூடாது, அதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் அந்த " எக்ஸ்பிளனேஷன் " கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களுடைய மனதைப் புண்படுத்தக் கூடாது, அப்படிப் புண்படுத்தக்கூடிய விளம்பரங்களைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் அது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு சமுதாயத்தின் பழக்க வழக்கங்களை மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு அனுமதி இருக்கவேண்டும். அதை உடனடியாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கில்லை. அதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் கூடச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அதை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அனுமதி பெற்று மாற்றுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். தீண்டாமையை விலக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கோவில்களில் மிருகங்களைப் பலியிடுவது

13th February 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

கூடாது என்று நாம் ஏற்கெனவே சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். கடவுள் பெயரால் செய்யப்படும் நல்ல காரியங்களும் இருக்கும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொல்வதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ரிலிஜியஸ் ப்ராக்டிஸாக இருந்தால், அதை மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லலாம். ஆகவே, ஒரு முறைக்கு மற்றொன்று "பாலன்சு" பண்ண வேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அவைகளை ஒன்றாகப் போட வேண்டு மென்ற திருத்தம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அவைகளைத் தனித்தனியாகப் போடுவது நல்லது தான்.

கேஸ் வந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி முடிவு செய்வது ஜட்ஜுகளுடைய டிஸ்க்ரீஷனைப் பொருத்திருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டார். ரிலிஜியஸ் ப்ராக்டிசைப்பற்றி ஒரு விளம்பரம் வந்தால், அந்த விளம்பரம் தவறு என்றும், சட்டப்படி அது குற்றம் என்றும் வழக்கு வந்தால், அது சரியா இல்லையா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் இந்த எக்ஸ்ப்ளனேஷன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உண்மையிலேயே அது குற்றமா இல்லையா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதில் "இண்ட்டென்ஷன்" இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். "இன்ட்டென்ஷன்" தான் முக்கியமானது. இது வரைக்கும் கேள்வி முறை இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. அதனால் தான் "இன்டென்ஷனை"ப் பார்க்க வேண்டியது நல்லது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். "இன்டென்ஷன்" இல்லை என்று ஜட்ஜுக்குத் தோன்றினால், விட்டுவிடலாம், அதனால் பரவாயில்லை. இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நாள் வரையில் இதை அமுல் நடத்துவதில் உள்ள அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டால், சட்டத்தை மாற்றித் திருத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். அந்த வகையில் தான் இந்தச் சட்டம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது.

மற்றொன்று யாரோ ஒருவன் நோட்டீசை ஒட்டிவிட்டுப் போய்விடுகிறான். அவனுக்கும் ஒரே தண்டனை, அந்த நோட்டீசை யார் ஒட்டச் சொல்லுகிறானோ, அதற்கு அபெட்டராக இருக்கிறானோ அவனுக்கும் ஒரே விதமான தண்டனை என்று இருப்பது தவறு என்று டாக்டர் சிதம்பரநாதன் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஒட்டிவிட்டுப் போகிறவன் ஏழையாக இருப்பான்; அவனுக்குக் கடுமையான தண்டனை விதிப்பதா என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். அப்படி வித்தியாசமாகக் காட்டினால், அந்த ஏழையாகிய ஒட்டுகிறவனையே வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒட்டச் சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் தப்பித்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள், பின்னால் இருந்துகொண்டு அவர்களையே பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுவார்கள், அவர்களையே முதலாளிகள் அதிகமாக உபயோகிப்பார்கள். அதைச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக அனுமதிக்க முடியாது. குற்றம் செய்கிறவர்கள் யார் என்று ஜட்ஜு பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதன்படி பார்த்துத்தான் முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டுமே தவிர, நாமே அவர்களுக்குத் தண்டனையைக் குறைவாகப் போட வேண்டும் என்பது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே, சட்டம் செய்யக் கூடிய நாம் ஒருவருக்கு ஒருவர் வித்தியாசம் காட்டக் கூடாது. அந்த நோக்கத்துடன் தான் இந்தச் சட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

ஆகையால், கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சிலர் குறிப்பிட்ட குறைபாடுகளுக்கு ஆட்சேபணைகளுக்கு, நான் சொல்லிய விளக்கம் திருப்தியளிக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

முக்கியமாக இரண்டு, மூன்று அங்கத்தினர்கள் மத அபிப்பிராயங்களைப்பற்றிக் குறை கூறுவதைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். அதை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் மசோதா அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படிச் சொல்வதற்கு இடம் வேண்டும். இதற்கு அவசியம் இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் மனத்தைப் புண்படுத்தக் கூடிய முறையில் சொல்லுகிறார்களா, அது குற்றமா, இல்லையா என்பதையெல்லாம் நீதிபதிகள் முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். 12-10 p.m.

முதலில் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ சீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் "நாங்களெல்லாம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் மாணவர்களை நல்ல முறையில் பழக்குகிறோம், ஆனால் வெளியிலேதான் அவர்கள் கெட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள்"

என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், அடுத்தபடி பேசிய அங்கத்தினர் வித்வான் முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஆரம்ப இடம் பள்ளிகள் தான் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைப்பற்றிக் குறை கூறவில்லை. பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நடத்துவதில் உள்ள கஷ்டங்கள் எனக்குத் தெரியும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ சீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த வேண்டும், மாணவர்கள் நல்ல பண்பாடோடு இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக மிகவும் பாடுபடுகிறார் என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனால் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் பள்ளிகளில் தான் இதற்கு விதை போடப்படுகிறது என்பது. நான் பள்ளிகளைக் குறை கூற வில்லை. இது இப்போது மட்டுமல்ல. நான் படித்த காலத்திலேயே உண்டு. நான்கு பெண்கள் இருந்துவிட்டால் போதும். அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே இருந்து வந்தது. நான் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளியில் படித்தபோது நடந்தது ஞாபகம் இருக்கிறது. அப்போதே இருந்தது. இப்போது வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று நான் சொல்லப் போவதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் பார்க்க வேண்டும், பெற்றோர்களும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நன்றாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால், நமது சமூகத்திற்கே பேராபத்து ஏற்பட்டு விடும். அந்த மாதிரி ஒரு "ட்ரெண்ட்" இருக்கிறது. அதைப் போக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே, இந்த மசோதாவை எல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 8 of 1958), as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I wish to move an amendment to this clause in view of the fact that some hon. Members have pointed out some printing mistakes. I move the following amendment :—

"In the Explanation to sub-clause (*b*) of clause 2, *for* the brackets and letter '(*a*)', *substitute* the brackets and figure '(1)' and *for* the brackets and letter '(*b*)' *substitute* the brackets and figure '(2)'."

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

"In sub-clause (*a*), *delete* the words 'effigy or any' and *insert* the word 'effigy' after the word 'paper' and before the words 'or other thing'.

"*For* the existing item (*b*) to the Explanation to sub-clause (*b*) of clause 2, *substitute the following* :—

'(*b*) criticising any social or religious practice without malicious intention and with a view to promote social or religious reform or to secure social justice.'"

13th February 1959]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I second the amendments, Sir.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (*c*), after the word 'includes' and before the words 'any private place', *insert* the words 'a road, street, way or'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, in sub-clause (*a*), the word 'effigy' has been rather misplaced consequent upon its being inserted at the Select Committee stage. In the original Bill which was presented to this House, that is, before it went before a Select Committee, we did not find this word there. This seems to have been inserted by the Select Committee. I should think that it is rather misplaced, because, whenever we think of an advertisement, our thought first goes to a bill, notice, etc., and in the natural course, 'effigy' must occur as the last. So, I should like to bring that word last, after the word 'paper'. It is for this purpose, I have moved my first amendment.

As for the other amendment that I have moved, I would like to make one observation. 'Criticising any social or religious practices . . . is the expression used in item (*b*) of the explanation to sub-clause (*b*) of clause 2. As it stands, the language is not clear. They should have used the singular form and said 'practice' instead of 'practices'. That will be the proper expression. I do not want the language of this House to be criticised in class-room composition. It should be 'criticising any social or religious practice.' I also want that the word 'honest' be deleted. We may simply say ' . . . with a view' instead of 'with an honest view'. Especially when we have not used the expression 'honest view' and have merely stated ' . . . with a view' in item (*a*) of this Explanation, I do not think it is necessary to use that word in the case of item (*b*) alone. These amendments are of a verbal nature and I trust that it will be possible for the Hon Minister to accept the same.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Mr. Chairman, we find in this clause the expressions, 'outraging the religious feelings', 'beliefs', and 'practices'. Of course, as stated by the Hon. Minister, it requires some legal acumen to distinguish between the one and the other of these terms. It is a matter for consideration how far this Bill will work. I think this will give rise to a lot of litigation. A number of cases may crop up. Of course, we must provide certain safeguards against undesirable criticism and all those things. But, I would like to warn that there will be practical difficulties which you may have to face. For instance, Saint Ramalinga Swamigal, for whom I have great regard has stated, 'Kann Moodi Pazhakkamellam Mann Moodi Poha'. கண்மூடிப் பழக்கங்கள் எல்லாம் மண் மூடிப்போக—என்றார்.

Suppose I repeat this sentence. Will it be taken as outraging the religious feelings of any class of citizens or blaspheming or profaning the religion or the religious beliefs of any class? Of course, it is stated in the Act that there should not be malicious intention. Whatever it is, will such sentences and phrases of great men be construed as objectionable if repeated in public? There may be all sorts of interpretations with regard to such things. It is likely that people might be charged under this law for making such statements. Such matters may as well be left to the common sense of the public. That is my view. I am not quarrelling about the salient features of the Bill. However, I wish to point out that in actual application of the several provisions contained in the Bill, you will have to face so many practical difficulties. So far as the word 'practices' is concerned, it cannot be singular. Because, there are ever so many practices. Not one. I would, however, support this with a caution. There is a proverb, 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' Ours is a progressive State. We are advancing in so many things. But whenever any reform is suggested, whenever we want to make progress, people question our bona fides, people question our intentions. That is what we find nowadays. Anyway, we must progress and we cannot remain where we are.

We must have freedom of expression and nothing should be done to curtail it. It should be open to anybody to express his opinion even in religious matters. Then only we can have intellectual advancement. This should be remembered. After all, what is religious feeling, religious practice and religious belief? Each one may have his own religion. Take, for instance, the methods of worship. There are different methods of worship. Some people worship idols. Some people worship Nature in its various forms. There are ever so many other forms of worship as 'yoga and gnana'. Now, suppose I say that idol worship is not good. Surely, I cannot be considered irreligious and I cannot be considered to outrage the feelings of any class of people. That is why I say that we have to proceed with caution in such matters. I am afraid that the officers will find it difficult to interpret the several provisions of this Bill. Let me conclude by expressing the hope that proper scope will be given to see that real justice is done.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: It is better that these amendments are put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; they are taken up separately.

12-20 p.m * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

"In item (*b*) to the Explanation to sub-clause (*b*) of clause 2, *delete* the words 'or religious' occurring in lines 1 and 3."

Sir, one of the main purposes of the Bill is to check attempts to outrage religious feelings and attempts to profane religion or the religious feelings of the people. Explanation (*b*) proposes to exclude 'social and religious practices' from the scope of the Bill.

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The words 'without malicious intention' will not help in any way. The very object of the Bill would be defeated by the proposed explanation in the Bill. It is stated that this is to safeguard honest views 'to promote social or religious reform or social justice.' I can understand social reform and all that. But I do not think that any religious reform should be brought within the scope of the explanation in the Bill. Genuine religious reforms do not need any protection by law. And real social reformers would not touch the religious feelings of any people. I, therefore, feel the words 'or religious' should be deleted from the explanation.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANANPPAN : ஐயா, நான் "In sub-clause (*c*) after the word 'include' and before the words 'any private place', *insert* the words "a road, street, way or" என்னும் திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த இடத்திலே சில முக்கியமான கருத்துக்களை நான் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விளம்பரப்படுத்துகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம், தெருக்கள், வீதிகள், சந்துகள், சாலைகள் இவைகளின் மேலே எழுதுவது தான் சிறந்த விளம்பர முறை என்று கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது தான் எல்லோருடைய கவனத்தையும் எளிதிலே கவரக்கூடியது என்பதைத் தெரிந்த சில கட்சிகளும், இன்னும் சிலரும் அப்படிச் செய்வதை நாம் அன்றாடம் பார்த்து வருகிறோம். வீதிகளிலும், தெருக்களிலும், எழுதுவது தான் சிறந்த விளம்பர முறை என்று அவர்கள் கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே அது இலை மறைவு காய் மறைவாக மறைந்து கிடைக்கிறது. இது மிகத் தெளிவாக, விளக்கமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமானால், "a road, street, way or" என்ற வார்த்தைகள் அங்கே குறிக்கப்படுவது மிக முக்கியமானது, தகுதியானது என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால், தெருக்களிலே, சந்து பொந்துகளிலே, ரோடுகளிலே எழுதுவதைத் தடுக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் அமைந்திருக்கும் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தைக் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar, who has made himself a very wise judge, that I have abundant faith in the wisdom of judges that adorn our Judiciary. Therefore, none of us need have any apprehension about the interpretation of the various sections of the Act when cases are brought before the Court. As I said, we have deliberately drafted the Bill in this way because we do not want to make it a source of harassment.

About the first amendment of the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan, I would like to point out that it is not necessary. The drafting finalised by the Joint Select Committee is quite in order and there need not be any change as suggested by Dr. Chidambaranathan.

About the other amendment moved by the same Member, he wants to combine criticism of religious practice with malicious intention with a view to secure social justice. He has drafted it combining all the ideas into one. I would like to prefer our draft wherein these are put separately. One must be reconciled with

the other, when a judge gives his verdict. That is how it has been drafted. About his other point, if teacher-Members would give the correct grammatical usage . . .

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : We can have 'practice' or 'practices' after 'any'. 'Practices' need not be objected to. The Oxford Dictionary says ' any ' has got the sense of ' some ' as, for example, in, 'Were any Frenchmen there? '.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Then, I am unable to accept that amendment either.

Regarding the amendment moved by Vidwan Muthukannappan, 'public place' has been defined quite all right. His amendment is not necessary and I oppose it.

As regards Mr. Purushotham's amendment, I have already explained that we must allow freedom to preach any change in religious practices. That should not be banned. If the explanation is not there, there might be complications and even *bona fide* and honest criticisms of certain objectionable social practices might come within the mischief of the law. I am sorry I am unable to accept that amendment either.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are the movers of the amendments pressing them?

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : I am withdrawing my amendments.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : In view of the explanation given by the Hon. Minister, I withdraw my amedment.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I withdraw my amendment also.

The amendments were accordingly, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Government amendment to vote. The question is—

" In the Explanation to sub-clause (*b*) of clause 2, *for* the brackets and letter ' (*a*) ' *substitute* the brackets and figure ' (1) ' and *for* the brackets and letter ' (*b*) ', *substitute* the brackets and figure ' (2)'."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is Dr. Chidambaranathan going to move his amendment to clause 5?

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, I shall put the remaining clauses to vote.

Clauses 3 to 11 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I move—

"That the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 8 of 1958), as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 8 of 1958), as amended, be passed".

The motion was put and carried and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 106. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4552, Revenue, dated 24th December 1958 regarding amendments to the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955.*

* 107. *Notification issued with G.O. No. 85, Local Administration, dated 9th January 1959 regarding extension of term of office of the Members of the Arcot Panchayat (North Arcot district) till 1st April 1959.*

* Placed on the table of the House on 12th February 1959.

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 33 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthy at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th February 1959, page 307 supra.]

THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE OF THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. *Grants-in aid.*—A sum of money is annually set apart to be expended under these rules as grants-in-aid of recognized educational institutions under private management with the object of extending and improving secular education, and such grants will be given impartially and without reference to any religious instructions to all schools which impart sound secular instruction, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified and with due consideration of the requirements of each locality, and of each institution and of the funds available. Provided that grants shall be withheld from institutions which refuse admission to any pupil merely on the ground of the caste or community to which he belongs, provided also that no grant of any kind shall be paid to a new institution or in respect of a new department or course in an existing institution which has been opened without the previous consent of the Director.

These rules do not apply to European schools or to elementary schools for Indians which are aided under separate rules.

2. *Reservation of discretion by Government.*—(i) The Government reserve to themselves, anything in the rules of this code notwithstanding, the right to refuse or to withdraw any grant at their entire discretion.

(ii) Grants will ordinarily be withdrawn from a manager if he or any of the teachers, employed by him takes part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government or inculcates opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection among the pupils.

(iii) Payments of all grants will be subject to audit, and in the event of an objection being upheld, the management concerned may be called upon to refund the amount paid on such portion of it as the Government may decide. Such refund may be made either by adjustment in any other grant payable to the school or in such other manner as the Government may see fit.

(iv) In cases where the managements of aided educational institutions (other than elementary schools) do not pay dearness allowance or war allowance at Government rates to the staff under their control, the Director shall carry out investigation into the financial position of the institutions and if, after such investigation he is satisfied that the managements can afford to pay the allowance at Government rates shall direct the managements concerned to pay the allowance at Government rates. If even after the issue of such a direction the managements receiving grants from Provincial funds do not pay the allowance at Government rates, the grant payable to them may be withheld either in full or in part. The refusal of the payment of the allowance at Government rates by managements which do not earn any teaching grants may be considered as a valid reason for the withdrawal of recognition.

(v) The Director shall have power to refuse grants to any institution which directly or indirectly encourages propaganda calculated to bring into hatred, ridicule or contempt the beliefs and practices of any religion.

3. *Definitions of terms.*—The term " Director " signifies Director of Public Instruction; the term " District Educational Officer " includes Inspectress; the term " Local Board " includes a Municipal Corporation or Council or a District or Taluk Board, the term " Local Funds " includes Municipal or District or Taluk Board Funds; the term " President " includes the Chairman of a Municipal Corporation or Council; and the term " Manager " includes a Board of Managers.

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4. *Objects for which aid may be given.*—(i) Grants are given for teaching.

(ii) Grants are also given for—

(1) the payment of stipends to teachers under training ;

(2) the payment of fee to medical officers on account of medical inspection in educational institutions ;

(3) the payment of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes ;

(4) the erection, enlargement and purchase of school buildings and hostels or boarding houses for students attached to educational institutions ;

(5) the purchase of school and hostel furniture, apparatus, chemicals and appliances ; of books for school libraries and of the plant, materials and tools required for laboratories and workshops ;

(6) the cost of needlework or other art and industrial exhibitions ; and

(7) the purchase of land for school, hostel or playground purposes.

5. Teaching grant paid to an educational institution shall be considered as having been paid in respect of the previous year's working of the institution. If an aided educational institution works throughout a financial year or part of a year it shall be eligible for a grant for such period, whether or not it works beyond the period.

6. *Sanctioning authority.*—Except in cases where reference to Government is required or where authorities subordinate to the Director have been permitted to sanction grants, all grants paid from Provincial funds are sanctioned by the Director. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Finance) is also empowered to exercise the powers of the Director in this behalf. The Accountant-General is informed that the powers conferred under rule 6 of the Grants-in-aid Code on the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will be exercised by the Gazetted Officers subordinate to him, in the Head Office, in the matter of sanctioning grants.

(Paragraph 2 of G.O. Ms. No. 1648, Education, dated 10th July 1953.)

NOTE.—Building grants from Provincial Funds in respect of Harijan hostels will be sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour. (The amendment will take effect from 1st April 1948.)

7. *Interpretation of rules.*—The interpretation of any rule in this code shall, in the first instance, rest with the Director ; provided that no interpretation of a general nature shall be binding on a manager, which has not been approved by Government and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

8. *Appeal to sanctioning authority.*—An appeal shall lie to the sanctioning authority for the revision of its orders.

9. *Appendices to have effect of rules.*—The appendices to this code shall have the same effect as the rules of the code and shall be treated as part of the code.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF AID.

10. *Management.*—Every institution on behalf of which aid is sought shall be under the management of one or more persons recognized by the department, who in the capacity of proprietors, or of trustees, or of members of a committee elected by the Society or Association by which the institution is maintained, shall undertake to be answerable for the maintenance of the institution and the fulfilment of all the conditions of recognition and aid including the due enforcement of such rules of discipline as are prescribed from time to time.

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The management may, with the approval of the department, appoint a person as correspondent to transact the current business of the institution with the department.

Applications for change of management of institutions other than elementary schools should be made to the Director.

11. *Declaration by the management.*—Every applications for aid shall be made in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, and shall contain a declaration signed by the correspondent to the effect that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grants-in-Aid Code are being and will continue to be, fully observed, excepting any rules from which the institution may be specially exempted and that the management is prepared to subject the institution, together with its current endowment and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers, to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the department.

12. *Reservation of right regarding the use of books.*—Government reserve to themselves the right to forbid or to prescribe the use of any book or books in aided schools and colleges.

Managers of schools shall, as a condition of receiving grants-in-aid from public funds, be required not to use, without the express sanction of the Director, any text-book which is not included in the authorized list of text-books, which may from time to time be issued by him.

13. *Income to be devoted to educational purposes.*—No aided institution shall be allowed to spend any portion of its income for other than educational purposes.

14. *Reservation of right regarding employment of teachers.*—It shall be competent to the Director to forbid the employment in aided colleges and schools of any teacher whose certificate has been withdrawn after due enquiry or who after due enquiry has been considered by him unfit to be a teacher.

14-A.—*Cancelled.*

15.—*Cancelled.*

16. No grant will ordinarily be paid on behalf of members of the teaching staff in a school who have completed their 55th year. The Director may, however, relax this rule in special cases up to the age of sixty with effect from 1st July 1940.

No grant will be paid on behalf of teachers who are retained in service beyond sixty years.

N.B.—In G.O. Ms. No. 1178, Education, dated 16th May 1953, communicated in Proceedings Rc. No. 298 E-2/53, dated 26th May 1953, Government have relaxed the provisions of rule 16 for two years, i.e., 1953–54 and 1954–55.

CHAPTER III.—*Cancelled.*

CHAPTER IV.—TEACHING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

23. *Average daily attendance of pupils.*—A grant shall not be given to an institution which had not for the previous official year an average daily attendance of 45 pupils in Forms I to III in the case of middle schools or in Forms IV to VI in the case of high schools.

The Director may, however, relax this rule in special cases.

24. *Number of school meeting.*—An institution shall not ordinarily be eligible for the full grant sanctioned for it in any year unless it met on 180 school days in the previous school year.

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25. *Definition of school day.*—The school day shall consist of at least four hours of secular instruction ; but two meetings, each of not less than two hours, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day.

26. *Qualifications of teachers.*—The qualifications, general and professional, of teachers shall be in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

27. *Subjects of instruction.*—The subjects of instruction and standards of examination shall be such as are approved by the department.

28. *Protection from smallpox.*—(i) No teacher, who is not protected from smallpox, shall, without the express and previous sanction of the Director, be permanently employed in an aided institution.

(ii)—*Cancelled.*

29. *Application for aid.*—Application for first admission to aid shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix E) to the Director through the District Educational Officer before 1st May. The application shall be accompanied by such returns as the Director may from time to time prescribe with the view of ascertaining the financial position of the school and its eligibility for aid.

30. *Admission to aid.*—The Director shall determine what institutions shall be admitted to aid after taking into account the character, the efficiency and the financial condition of the institutions, the educational needs of the locality and the funds at his disposal.

31. *Withdrawal from aid.*—The Director may, after giving due notice, withdraw aid from an institution, should the financial condition of the institution or the educational needs of the locality cease to warrant its continuance.

32. *Fixing the amount of grant.*—(i) In the case of aided secondary schools in which at least the revised scales of pay fixed for teachers in secondary schools under local bodies have been introduced, the amount of grant payable in any one year will normally be based on two-thirds of the approved net cost for the preceding financial year, i.e., two-thirds of the excess of the approved recurring expenditure over the income from tuition fees reckoned at standard rates, the number of instalments being restricted to eight. In the case of other schools in which the revised scales referred to above have not been introduced, the grant will continue to be based on half the approved net cost for the preceding financial year, i.e., half the excess of the approved recurring expenditure over the income from tuition fees reckoned at standard rates, the number of instalments being restricted to eight. The assessment of grant on the basis of two-thirds net cost will be made from 1st June 1947 or any subsequent date from which the revised scales of pay have been adopted by the management of aided secondary schools.

Approved recurring expenditure will comprise such expenditure under teaching staff, establishment, rents, taxes, ordinary repairs and upkeep, contingencies and other miscellaneous items (items 1 to 6 and 15 on the expenditure side of the Financial statement—Appendix F) as the Director considers reasonable.

(ii) In addition to the amount payable under sub-rule (i), the management will also be paid a grant equal to—

(*a*) the loss in fee income on account of the award of fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules ; and

(*b*) half the expenditure incurred on scholarships and fee remissions up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates for ten instalments provided that the scheme for such scholarships and fee remissions has received the prior approval of the Director.

(iii) Registered managements of schools will be allowed to retain any profits they may make during the year subject to the condition that the money thus retained is not allowed to accumulate but is spent with the approval of the Director on improvements to the school.

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33 and 34.—*Cancelled.*

35. *Amount of grant payable.*—(1) The amount of grant payable in any one year may be decreased should the expenditure be considered as unreasonable or on account of deterioration of efficiency or an account of failure to remedy defects in organization, discipline, instruction or accommodation pointed out in writing after a previous inspection, or, as the result of the operation of rule 24 or 36, or on account of insufficiency of funds.

(2) The Director may deduct from the grant payable to an institution such amount as may be due to the teachers from the management fordirect disbursement to the teacher concerned, should the management fail in the discharge of its obligations to a teacher under its employ, by non-adherence to the terms of agreement entered into under rule 12 (i) of the Madras Educational Rules.

(G.O. Ms. No. 2460, Education, dated 7th November 1947.)

36. *Penalties.*—The Director may, on the report of the inspecting officer, after enquiry, withhold, reduce or suspend the grant on account of falsification of the registers, or misrepresentation regarding fees, attendance or other matters or violation of any of the conditions of recognition or aid, or other proved fraud or irregularity.

(Dis. No. 5455/54—G.O. Ms. No. 1255, Education, dated 2nd September 1954.)

37. *Financial statement.*—The management of every aided secondary school shall submit to the Director through the District Educational Officer not later than 1st May of each year, a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) which should bear the countersignature of a competent auditor not in anyway connected with the institution. The auditor should certify to the receipts and expenditure being correctly stated and supported by proper vouchers. The decision of the District Educational Officer as to whether any person is a competent auditor will be final.

38. *Payment of grants.*—(i) Grants for a year may be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix G) and countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

NOTE.—The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools has been authorized to countersign the teaching grant bills of Sanskrit institutions.

(ii) On receipt of the countersigned bill, the manager shall endorse it and present it for payment at the nearest treasury in accordance with the instructions given in the sanction.

(iii) Any adjustment which in consequence of the operation of rule 24 or rule 36 or for any other reason it may be found necessary to carry out in a teaching grant already paid may be made in the teaching grant paid in the following year or in the payment of any other sanctioned grant.

CHAPTER IV-A.—* GRANTS TOWARDS THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

39. Grants-in-aid of medical inspection of pupils conducted in secondary schools shall be paid according to the following rules :—

(1) Managers shall select with the approval of the Director one or more medical officers from among local registered medical practitioners. The work of inspection should, as far as possible, be entrusted to Civil Assistant Surgeons or to registered medical practitioners with similar qualifications.

(2) The fee payable to the medical officer shall not exceed twelve annas for the first inspection of a pupil and six annas for each of the subsequent annual inspections.

* In abeyance.

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(3) The grant payable shall be limited to one-third of the expenditure incurred by the management subject, however, to an upper limit of four annas for the first inspection of each pupil and of two annas for each of the subsequent inspections.

(4) The award of grants shall be contingent on the levy of special fees from pupils so as to cover at least one-third of the cost of medical inspection.

(5) The management of the school shall undertake to maintain the records and submit the returns prescribed for the purpose of medical inspection and to comply with all other conditions that may be laid down in this regard by Government or their authorized officers.

39-A. The grant will be liable to reduction at the discretion of the Director—

(i) if, on an examination of the report of the medical officer, it is found that the inspection has not been conducted satisfactorily ; or

(ii) if, after due warning, the management concerned fails to take action to remedy defects of sanitation and hygiene brought to the notice of the Director in the medical officer's report.

CHAPTER V.—TEACHING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF COLLEGES.

40. *Income from private sources.*—The grant will be considered as supplementing the income guaranteed from endowments, subscriptions, donations and other private sources over and above any expenditure incurred by the management on scholarships or in defraying any difference between the fees calculated at standard rates and those actually collected.

41. (i) *Fixing the amount of grant.*—The amount to be paid in any one year to the College department, whether it provides instruction up to the standard required for a University degree or not, will be determined by the Director after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case : provided that the amount so determined shall not exceed two-thirds the approved net cost of maintenance for the previous financial year, i.e., two-thirds of the excess of the approved recurring expenditure over the income from tuition fees reckoned at standard rates.

(ii) In addition to the amount payable under sub-rule (i), the management will also be paid a grant equal to (*a*) the loss in the fee income on account of the award of fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules ; and (*b*) half the expenditure incurred on scholarships and fee remissions up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates : provided that the scheme for such scholarships and fee remissions has received the prior approval of the Director.

42. *Reservation of control by Government.*—As a condition of the continuance of the grant or any portion thereof, the Government reserve to themselves the right to prescribe any particular line of action to be taken by the management in regard to any matter affecting the college.

43. *Increase or reduction of grant.*—The amount once determined shall not ordinarily be reduced (except as elsewhere provided in this Code) unless due notice has been given to the manager so as to give him the opportunity of showing cause why such decrease should not be effected.

44. *Financial statement.*—The management shall submit to the Director, not later than 1st May, a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) which should bear the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the institution. The auditor should certify to the receipts and expenditure being correctly stated and supported by proper vouchers. The decision of the Director as to whether any person is a competent auditor will be final.

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CHAPTER V-A.—GRANTS TOWARDS RENT OF HOSTELS.

44-A. *Fixing the amount of grants.*—Grants may be sanctioned by the Director towards the rent of buildings to be used as hostels, provided satisfactory arrangements are made by the management for the supervision of the students residing therein.

Grants, in such cases, shall not exceed one-half of the net expenditure incurred by the management from its own funds on the rent of the hostel buildings after deducting the rent due from the students residing in the hostel.

The rent due for the purpose of the grant will be fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the Director.

44-B. *Application for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter should be submitted in the form prescribed in Appendix GG and be accompanied by outline plans and a recommendation supported by reasons as to what may properly be considered the rent due from students.

44-C. *Drawal of grant.*—The grant shall be drawn on a bill duly countersigned by the District Educational Officer or Inspectress of Girls' Schools concerned.

CHAPTER VI.—TEACHING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

45. *Fixing the amount of grant.*—The amount of grants-in-aid of training and technical schools, institutions for Oriental learning, home education classes, and of other special form of teaching grants shall be fixed by the Director after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

46. *Application for aid.*—Application for grants on behalf of training and technical schools shall be made in the prescribed forms (Appendices H and J), respectively. No form of application is prescribed in the case of other institutions; but all applications for aid on their behalf should afford full information as to the object of the institution, the subjects taught, the strength of the classes, the staff of teachers and the financial conditions. A financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) bearing the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the institution shall be submitted to the Director through the District Educational Officer or Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools, as the case may be, not later than 1st May. The decision of the District Educational Officer or the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools as to whether any person is competent auditor will be final.

CHAPTER VII.—GRANTS TOWARDS STIPENDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

47. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter shall be submitted to the District Educational Officer in the prescribed form (Appendix K).

48. *Scale of grants for students under training.*—Grants may be given to managers of recognized training institutions to enable them to pay stipends to students under training at the rates laid down in rule 117 of the Madras Educational Rules.

48-A. *Fixing the amount of grant.*—The amount of grant given on behalf of a training school shall be determined by the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress, as the case may be, after taking into consideration the restrictions imposed on the number of students in each grade by the Madras Educational Rules or by the Director and the relevant circumstances of the case and also the funds allotted for each district or circle.

49. *Duration of grant.*—The period for which the grant will be allowed shall not ordinarily exceed twelve months except in the case of primary grade teachers when it may extend to two years.

50. *Payment of grants.*—Stipendiary grants shall be drawn monthly on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix L).

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CHAPTER VIII.—GRANTS FOR BUILDINGS, BUILDING-SITES AND PLAYGROUNDS.

51. *Objects of aid.*—Grants may be sanctioned for any of the following purposes :—

(1) Purchasing, erecting, enlarging or improving school houses or buildings or students' hostels including residential quarters for the warden or other staff attached to the hostel and for sinking wells. (G.O. Ms. No. 2808, Education, dated 12th December 1952.)

NOTE.—Applications for building grants in respect of Harijan hostels will be considered by the Commissioner of Labour under the provisions of this chapter. The term 'Director or Director of Public Instruction' occurring in this chapter shall be taken to mean 'Commissioner of Labour' in so far as the schemes for building grant to Harijan hostels are concerned.

(2) Executing extensive alterations and repairs to buildings.

(3) Acquiring land for school, hostel or playground purposes.

52. *Conditions of grant.*—(i) In the case of new buildings, extensions or alterations, the Director must have been convinced of their necessity and have approved their character. Works commenced before obtaining the special permission to the Director will not be eligible for grant.

In the case of purchases of land or buildings, the Director must either have been consulted before the purchase was made or be convinced that land previously purchased is to be newly devoted to an educational purpose.

(ii) Grants will not generally be given for a school building that fails to meet the requirements specified in Appendix LL.

(iii) Rooms in hostel buildings for the construction of which grant will be sought at any time must be of not less than the following dimensions :—

Dormitories must be large enough to allow, if for a single pupil, 80 superficial feet and 900 cubic feet, if for more than one pupil, a proportionately diminishing space down to 30 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet per head for ten or more pupils. A space of at least 8 superficial feet and 80 cubic feet per head should be provided in every room used as a dining room or for any other dwelling purposes, other than sleeping.

(iv) Building grant will not be given to Harijan hostels which have not been in existence for more than five years.

53. *Building grant—Procedure.*—(i) Applications in the prescribed form (Appendix M), shall be submitted through the District Educational Officer, except in the case of colleges, accompanied by such outline plans as will enable the Director to judge of the suitability of the proposal from an educational point of view. The correspondents of colleges shall submit their applications to the Director direct.

(ii) If the Director considers the scheme in general as essential and suitable, the correspondent shall then submit to him in duplicate the detailed plans, specifications and estimates (which may include architect's and engineer's fees) prepared by a professional Engineer or Architect having a recognized qualification such as A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), or an Engineering Degree from a recognized University and Gazetted Officers of the Public Works or Highways Department, present or retired who will be responsible for the structural stability of the building. In preparing the plans and estimates, the instructions contained in Public Works Department Circular Memo. No. 916-G/50-1, dated 29th June 1950, shall be followed. No building operations shall commence until after the issue of favourable orders on the suitability of the design and the reasonableness of the estimate from technical point of view. When the total estimate exceeds Rs. 10,000 the correspondent of the school shall call for open tenders for the construction of the work. The tenders shall be received only in closed and sealed covers or packets and they shall be opened in the presence of the District Educational Officer.

(iii) Where it is proved that private qualified professional advice is not available the management shall, prior to the commencement of work thereon, give fifteen days' notice in writing to the Executive Engineer in charge of the division wherein

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it is proposed to construct the building. During the progress of the work, access thereto and every reasonable opportunity to inspect and examine materials and take measurements shall be afforded by the management to the officers of the Public Works Department. A fee of 1 per cent of the total estimate shall be levied where actual supervision of construction by the Public Works Department is required.

In respect of cases where a grant is applied for and proposed to be considered the Director of Public Instruction will call for a valuation of the work done from the Local Engineer, Public Works Department.

NOTE.—(1) The Chief Engineer is authorized to permit persons other than those specified in rule 53 (ii) to design and supervise construction of works if such persons are considered competent by him.

(2) Any correspondent contemplating building operations for which he desires a grant from Government should apply to the District Educational Officer for (i) a form of application for grant and (ii) instructions for the preparation of plans and estimates.

53-A. *Priority list of approved work.*—The Director will maintain a list of works approved by him from a technical point of view. But the inclusion of a work in the list referred to implies no sort of liability in the part of Government, legal or moral, for making a grant though managements will not be precluded thereby from applying for a grant after buildings are completed. The Director will each year recommend for the consideration of Government such new schemes out of the list as he considers deserving of grant and will authorize payment of grant under specific sanction of Government in each case out of the funds placed at his disposal for the purpose.

A Scheme included in the list referred to above shall be expunged from it, if the work of construction, or the purchase or acquisition of land or building is not completed within three years from the date of its inclusion. Extension of this time-limit may be granted by the Director in special cases for valid reasons accepted by him.

54. (i) *Execution of mortgage.*—Whenever a scheme is approved and Government sanction a grant, the management shall be required to execute a deed of mortgage of the property concerned or a deed of acceptance in respect of the grant payable in any one of the appropriate forms of deed prescribed in Appendices O, P and PP, Q and R, Forms in Appendices O, P and PP shall be used when the grant exceeds Rs. 1,000 ; from Q when the grant exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and Form R when the grant does not exceed Rs. 500. The Director may, however, grant exemption from the execution of the deed in cases where the grant does not exceed Rs. 10,000 if he considers that the execution of the deed is unnecessary.

(ii) *Title examination.*—Except in cases where the management has been exempted from the execution of the mortgage deed or a deed of acceptance, no grant or advance shall be paid, before it proves to the entire satisfaction of the State Counsel, its title to the property in question and its right to mortgage the same to Government in respect of the grant by providing all the connected title deeds and before the State Counsel declares the title of the management to the property to be in order.

(iii) *Grants.*—After the completion of the scheme (building or playground), the correspondent will be required to furnish a certificate in the prescribed form (Appendix N) signed by the Architect or Engineer in charge of the work, to the effect that the scheme has been completed generally in accordance with plans and specifications which were approved by the Director and another certificate signed by the correspondent himself, specifying the total amount actually spent on the scheme.

Advance.—The grants sanctioned for the construction of buildings under this chapter may be paid in part as the work progresses on the production of the following :—

(*a*) A certificate from the qualified engineer in charge that the construction is proceeding on sound lines in accordance with the approved plans, specifying the stage of the work and his estimated value of the work done.

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(b) A certificate signed by the correspondent himself specifying the actual amount spent on the construction and that the grant claimed is not more than one-half of the actual expenditure incurred towards the construction.

(iv) *Legal charges.*—The State Counsel will be permitted to charge, for the examination of titles and settlement of mortgages in connexion with building schemes for educational institutions placed on the approved list by the Director, fees not exceeding one-half per cent of the estimated cost of the scheme approved by the Director subject to a minimum of Rs. 20 and a maximum of Rs. 250 in each case.

The fees charged shall be paid by the management of the institution concerned whether a grant is paid by the Government or not. One-half of the State Counsel's fees and registration fees incurred in connexion with the execution of the deed of agreement will be reimbursed to the management in the shape of a supplemental grant from the provincial funds. If a building grant is not sanctioned by the Government, the question of reimbursing the management for one-half of the expenditure incurred on State Counsel's fees will be considered on the merits of each case.

(v) *Bills.*—Grants sanctioned for any of the purposes mentioned in rule 51 (1) and (2) except the purchase of buildings, shall be drawn on bills prepared in the form printed as Appendix S.

Grants sanctioned for the purchase of buildings or for the purpose mentioned in rule 51 (3) shall be drawn on bills prepared in the prescribed form printed as Appendix SS.

55. *Amount of grant.*—In the case of buildings erected the grant payable will not exceed the percentage specified below of the total cost of the work shown in the management's estimates as approved by the Director and modified by the Public Works Department subject to the maximum monetary limit specified. In the case of buildings constructed with reference to Article 53 (iii) and in all other cases where the procedure prescribed in the Grant-in-aid Code has not been followed, the grant payable shall not exceed the percentage specified below of the total cost of the work or as certified in the valuation statement of the Executive Engineer whichever is less subject to the maximum monetary limit specified :—

Institution.	Percentage of the total cost.	Maximum grant.
		RS.
Colleges, First grade and Training Colleges.	50	75,000
Colleges, Second grade colleges	50	50,000
Secondary and Special Schools	50	35,000
Basic Training Schools	75	50,000

In the case of buildings or lands acquired, the grant payable will be based on the Collector's estimate of the value of the same or of the actual cost of acquisition or purchase whichever is less, and shall not exceed the percentage and maximum monetary limits prescribed for buildings erected. In the case of lands or buildings purchased, the expenditure actually borne by the management of the institution in connexion with the transfer of property, viz., stamp duty, registration charges, etc., will be added to the purchase value of land or building required for an educational institution for the purpose of payment of grant from State funds.

However, where a management receives a private benefaction for the construction or purchase of a building or acquisition of land for an educational institution, it shall be entitled to take full credit for such benefaction in arriving at its share of the cost of the construction or purchase of the buildings or acquisition of land and where the private benefaction is in excess of the management's share of the cost, such excess shall be taken as deduction of the State Government's share of the cost.

(G.O. No. 2095, Education, dated 8th September 1953.)

Before making payment, the Director will require the management to furnish the certificates referred to in rule 53 (ii) or will obtain the valuation referred to in rule 53 (iii), as the case may be, showing the actual amount expended by them in completing the work, purchase or acquisition and if necessary he may call for the vouchers at any time in support of the expenditure incurred.

He may also require the management to furnish a certificate specifying the total amount of private benefactions received in respect of the work.

56. *Claims of the Government.*—The manager of any institution receiving a grant under this chapter shall refund the grant or a portion of it as specified below, if the land or building in respect of which the grant was made ceases to be used for educational purposes approved by Government within a period of thirty years from the date of payment of the grant where the grant does not exceed fifty thousand rupees; fifty years from the date of payment of the grant where the grant exceeds fifty thousand rupees but does not exceed one lakh; and 99 years from the date of payment of the grant where the grant exceeds one lakh of rupees. The amount to be refunded shall bear the same proportion to the total grants as the unexpired portion of the period for which the building or land is secured against diversion bears to the total period. If the manager fails to make such refund, the Government may recover the amount by such means as they think fit.

CHAPTER IX.—GRANTS FOR FURNITURE, BOOKS AND APPLIANCES.

57. *Application for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter, which shall be in the prescribed form (Appendix T), and which shall be submitted through the District Educational Officer so as to reach the Divisional Inspectors of Schools or the Director, as the case may be, not later than 1st July, shall be accompanied by details showing the number, description and price of each article which it is proposed to provide.

Before making the payment, the Director will require the management to furnish a certificate specifying the total amount of private benefactions received in respect of the equipment.

58. *Object and proportion of aid.*—(i) (*a*) Grants not exceeding one-half of the total cost may be given for furniture, and for apparatus, chemicals, maps, diagrams and models; for books and periodicals; for school libraries; for the plant, materials and tools needed in industrial and technical schools; and for needle-work or other art and industrial exhibitions.

However, where a management receives a private benefaction amounting to not more than one-half of the cost of equipment, it shall be entitled to take full credit for such benefaction in arriving at its share of the cost of the equipment and where the private benefaction is in excess of the management's share of the cost, viz., one-half, such excess shall be taken in deduction of the provincial Government's share of the cost.

(*b*) Grants may be given in connexion with approved expenditure on physical training and games when such expenditure exceeds the amount of games fees collected from pupils and staff.

The maximum grant to be given to a school during any financial year shall be limited to the amount of games fees collected during the year and it shall not exceed one-half of the difference between the expenditure and the games fee collections during the year, taken together with any credit balance outstanding in the games fund; the management must contribute a sum not less than the grant received.

The amount of grant applied for should be based on a budget estimate of the games fund of the school for the year in which the grant is sought.

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The accounts of the games fund shall be submitted along with the financial statement referred to in rule 37 of this Code; should it be found that the management has contributed less than the amount of the Government grant, the whole difference will be adjusted against any grant subsequently applied for under this chapter.

(ii) Grants shall not be given to meet the cost of seats or desks of a pattern which has not been approved by the department.

(iii) Except in the case of industrial and technical schools, aid shall not, as a rule, be afforded for the purchase of articles to be used by the pupil, as distinguished from those required by the teacher in giving instruction. But in special cases grants may be given for books and slates for the use of pupils, on condition that the books and slates remain the property of the school, are used by the pupils during school hours only, and are not removed from the premises.

(iv) Grants shall not be given for articles regarding which the Director has not been consulted and for which aid has not been promised previously to purchase or manufacture.

59. *Payment of grant.*—The grant shall be paid only on submission, before the date specified in the order sanctioning the grant, of vouchers duly receipted. It shall be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix U).

NOTE.—The Inspector of Oriental Schools has been authorized to countersign the equipment grant bills of Sanskrit institutions.

60. *Claims of the Government.*—If an institution which has received aid under this chapter has, within five years from the date on which a grant under this chapter is drawn, been closed or diverted to other than educational purposes approved by the Government, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the articles, towards the supply of which the grant was given, at a valuation to be made by an officer to be deputed by the Government for the purpose.

When the Government purchase the articles at the valuation so fixed, the amount to be paid to the management shall be only the excess of the valuation over the amount already given as grant towards their original purchase.

Alternatively, the Government may direct that the articles shall be sold in auction, in which case the proceeds shall be paid into the Government treasury: provided that if the proceeds exceed the amount of grant already paid towards the purchase of the articles the difference shall be payable to the management of the school.

61. *Sanctioning authority.*—(*a*) Schemes eligible for a grant exceeding Rs. 2,500 are sanctioned by Government for inclusion in the approved list, schemes eligible for a grant of Rs. 2,500 and less are sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction but in the case of secondary schools for boys and training schools for masters schemes for which the grant payable does not exceed Rs. 500 are sanctioned by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools.

(*b*) Payment of grant on all schemes except those sanctioned by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools is authorized by the Director of Public Instruction. The amount required for disbursement of grants for the schemes sanctioned by the Divisional Inspectors is placed at their disposal of, by the Director of Public Instruction and payment is authorized by them.

CHAPTER X.—GRANTS TO ENABLE VILLAGERS TO ERECT AND EQUIP VILLAGE SCHOOL-HOUSES.—*Cancelled.*

CHAPTER XI.—BOARDING GRANTS TO INDIAN ORPHANAGES AND BOARDING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

62. *Objects and conditions of aid.*—In addition to ordinary grants of all descriptions, a special grant may be made to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for Indian destitute pupils in aid of boarding charges:

Provided that such grants shall not exceed three-fourths of the net boarding charges of the institution subject to a maximum limit, calculated at Rs. 8 a month for each certified free destitute pupil in the case of institutions in places other than hill stations and at Rs. 12 a month for such pupils in the case of institutions functioning in hill stations :

Provided also that such grant shall not be admitted on behalf of a pupil whose age on the 1st July of the year under consideration—

(*a*) exceeded eighteen but was below six years in the case of a boy ; and

(*b*) exceeded eighteen but was below five years in the case of a girl.

Explanation.—Pupils from whom a nominal fee not exceeding Rs. 9 in a year is collected shall be considered free for purposes of the above rule and also of note (1) under rule 64.

63. In support of a claim for grant for the first time in respect of every pupil, a certificate testifying to his or her destitution in the form prescribed in Appendix X (i), if the pupil is an orphan, and in Appendix X (ii), if the pupil is a non-orphan should be produced from the Tahsildar, or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge, according as the pupil belongs to a ryotwari or a zamindari taluk. In the case of pupils belonging to the Madras City, a certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference.

64. Only institutions which the primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of the inmates in recognized schools shall be admitted to aid.

NOTE.—(1) An orphanage or boarding house for Indian destitute pupils shall not be eligible for aid under this chapter unless at least 50 per cent of its inmates on the 1st July of the year under consideration are orphan or non-orphan free certified destitutes within the prescribed age-limits and reading in recognized schools.

(2) The term " orphan " used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

(3) The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of " destitute". " Trifling income " means a gross income of Rs. 300 (rupees three hundred) and below per annum under all sources.

Children whose parents are in receipt of an annual gross income exceeding Rs. 300 (rupees three hundred) will not be eligible for any boarding grant.

The occupation of the parent(s) is ; the annual gross income from all sources of the parent(s) is Rs. per annum.

(G.O. No. 804, Education, dated 2nd May 1955.)

(4) " Boarding charges " for the purpose of the grant shall comprise only the following :—

(i) Cost of foodstuffs.

(ii) Pay of cook and other servants, if any, employed for the purpose of cooking and serving meals.

(iii) Contingencies, i.e., sundry expenses connected with the provision of meals.

(5) The net boarding charges shall be arrived at by deducting from the boarding charges (*a*) the wages, if any, earned by the inmates paying no fees or only nominal fees and (*b*) the fees, if any, collected including the nominal fees referred to in the explanation under rule 62.

(6) No inmate shall be eligible for a grant under this chapter, unless he is a native of the Madras Presidency.

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65. *Applications for aid.*—Application for grants under this chapter shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix V) and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction through District Educational Officer, so as to reach him not later than the 1st of August of each year.

66. *Boarding grant—Procedure.*—As soon as an application for grant-in-aid under this chapter is received, the local District Educational Officer shall investigate the case. The application should not be considered unless the investigating officer is satisfied that the education provided by the orphanages or boarding home for destitute children is suitable and that the accounts of the orphanage or the boarding home show that it is not conducted for private profit. A medical officer should invariably be consulted by the District Educational Officer on matters relating to the sanitary condition of the buildings and their surroundings. The District Educational Officer shall then submit the application along with his recommendation to the Director of Public Instruction who will sanction the grant at the rate fixed in rule 62.

67. *Payment of grants.*—The grant shall be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix G) countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

CHAPTER XII.—TEACHING GRANT ON BEHALF OF RURAL COLLEGE FOR ADULTS.

68. *Average daily attendance of students.*—A grant shall not be given to a rural college which has not for the previous official year an average daily attendance of fifteen students.

69. *Number of working days.*—A rural college shall not ordinarily be eligible for the full grant which can be sanctioned for it unless it worked for 180 days in the previous academic year.

70. *Definition of a full working day.*—A full working day shall consist of not less than one hour and 45 minutes.

71. *Qualifications of staff.*—The qualifications of the staff shall be in accordance with rules 162 and 163 of the Madras Educational Rules.

72. *Subjects of instruction.*—The subjects of instruction and standard of examination shall be such as are approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

73. *Fixing the amount of grant.*—The amount of grant-in-aid to rural colleges shall be fixed by the Director after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. Grant payable to a college in any one year will not exceed two-thirds of the approved net cost for the preceding financial year. For purposes of this rule, the Director shall determine what items may be considered as receipts and approved expenditure.

74. *Application for aid.*—Application for grants on behalf of rural colleges shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix J). A financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) bearing the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the college shall be submitted to the Director through the District Educational Officer not later than 1st May. The decision of the District Educational Officer as to whether any person is a competent auditor will be final.

75. *Payment of grant.*—Grants will be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix G) and countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

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APPENDIX A.

(Chapter III, Rule 17.)

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO AID ON BEHALF OF AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

Cancelled.

APPENDIX B.

(Chapter III, Rules 18 and 20.)

LIST OF RECOGNIZED AND AIDED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 19 –19 .

Cancelled.

APPENDIX C.

(Chapter III, Rule 21.)

Cancelled.

APPENDIX D.

(Chapter III, Rule 22.)

Cancelled.

APPENDIX E.

(Chapter IV, Rule 29.)

APPLICATION FOR TEACHING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF A SECONDARY SCHOOL.

1. Name and address of the school.
2. Society, association or person owning the school.
3. Correspondent.
4. Forms and classes under instruction with strength of each.
5. Fees levied in each form or class per term.
6. Names of teachers with qualifications and monthly salary of each.
7. Description of endowments with yearly income from each.
8. Amount which the management proposes to spend on the school yearly exclusive of any amount required for payment of scholarships and for meeting any loss of fee income due to levy of fees at less than standard rates.
9. Remarks.

DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management of the school, I hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-Aid Code are being, and will continue to be, fully observed, excepting those rules from which the institution has been specially exempted by the Director's Proceedings No. , dated ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution together with its current endowment and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the department.

STATION

Date

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APPENDIX F.

(Chapter IV, Rule 37 and Chapter V, Rules 44 and 46.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The total on the receipts side (excluding A) should agree with the total on the expenditure side.

Receipts side.

1. The amount shown against item A should agree with the amount shown in the fee returns as fees due for the official year.

Expenditure side.

2. Item 1 should be supported by a separate statement in the form given below showing the names of the teachers employed, their monthly salaries and the total salary paid to each.

3. Item 2 should be supported by a separate statement in the form given below showing the designation of the servants, etc., their monthly salaries and the total salary paid to each.

4. Item 6 should be supported by a statement showing the details of the expenditure and in particular accounting separately for each item exceeding Rs. 10.

Serial number.	Name of teacher or servant.	Designation.	Period for which employed.	Monthly salary.	Total salary.	Salary actually paid.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			Total ..			

CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that the expenditure shown above was actually incurred by the management and that the salary actually paid is correctly stated.

Date *Correspondent.*

NOTE.—For purposes of this statement "Salary actually paid" means the amount actually received by each teacher or servant for his personal use or maintenance, no part of which is surrendered or appropriated for the purposes of the school. In the case of honorary or quasihonorary workers the normal or assumed salary may be shown under "Monthly salary" the real amount paid, if any, being shown under "Salary actually paid."

SCHOOL
COLLEGE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 195 –195 .

Receipts.	*Amount.* RS. A. P.	*Expenditure.*	*Amount.* RS. A. P.
A. Fees due at standard rates April 19 to March 19 .		Expenditure on—	
1. Amount brought forward from the last year's accounts.		1. Teaching staff (as shown in the detailed statement attached).	
2. Income from endowments ..		2. Servants including writer (as shown in the detailed statement attached).	
3. Subscriptions and donations ..		3. Rents	
4. Actual receipts by fees—		4. Taxes	
(a) Ordinary		5. Ordinary repairs and upkeep.	
(b) Special		6. Contingencies	
5. Grants-in-aid received—		7. Scholarships	
(a) Teaching		8. Prizes	
(b) Building		9. New buildings	
(c) Furniture and apparatus ..		10. Furniture	
(d) Endowments		11. Science apparatus and materials.	
6. Miscellaneous receipts		12. Other appliances for teaching.	
7. Amount contributed by management for the upkeep of the school during the year.		13. Library	
		14. Gymnasium and games ..	
		15. Outlay not falling under the above heads.	
		16. Amount carried over to the next year's account.	
Total ..			

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CERTIFICATE.—(1) On behalf of the management, I hereby certify that the expenditure shown in the above statement under items 1–6 has been actually incurred and that no part of it relates to scholarships or to articles for which a special grant is sanctionable under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

STATION

Date

Correspondent.

(2) I hereby certify that I have audited the accounts of the College/School for the year and that the receipts and expenditure shown in the above statement are correctly stated and supported by proper vouchers.

STATION

Date

Auditor.

APPENDIX G.

(Rules 38 and 67.)

BILL FOR TEACHING / BOARDING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF COLLEGES. / SCHOOLS. / ORPHANAGES.

1. If there are more schools than one under the same management, the grants of all the institutions except those on behalf of elementary schools should be drawn in the same bill, but the names and class of the institutions and the amounts for each should be entered in two separate sheets of paper, one to be attached to the original and the other to the copy of the bill.

2. The sanction under which the grants are claimed should invariably be given in the place provided in the bill.

3. Bills for a year should be drawn and cashed before the 15th March of that year.

District	district
Grant-in-aid bill of	Voucher No.
for the year ending 31*st March* 19 .	of the month of 19 .
Payable from Provincial Funds.	

Teaching / Boarding grants.

			RS. A. P.
Teaching grants sanctioned in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. dated	Colleges	Men ..	
		Women ..	
	Secondary schools ..	Boys ..	
		Girls ..	
	Special—Training schools.	Masters ..	
		Mistresses ..	
	Special—Technical schools.	Boys ..	
		Girls. ..	
	Special —Others ..	Boys ..	
		Girls ..	
	Boarding ..	.. ..	
	Total ..	Boys ..	
		Girls ..	
		Total ..	

(In words) Rupees

STATION

Correspondent.

Date

Countersigned.

District Educational Officer.

Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.

Date

Pay Rupees

Treasury Accountant.

Treasury Officer.
Date

Contents received.

Date

Correspondent.

13th February 1959]

APPENDIX GG.

(Chapter V-A, Rule 44-B.)

APPLICATION FOR GRANTS TOWARDS RENT TO HOSTELS.

1. Name of the school or college.
2. Society, association or person owning the school.
3. Correspondent.
4. Forms and classes in which the students, for whom hostel accommodation is proposed, are reading with the number in each.
5. Total rent paid to the owner of the building.
6. Rent collected from students.
7. Rent paid by the management from its own funds.
8. Remarks.

APPENDIX H.

(Chapter VI, Rule 46.)

APPLICATION FOR TEACHING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. Name and address of school.
2. Serial number in training school list.
3. Society, association or person owning the school.
4. Correspondent.
5. Training classes with strength of each.
6. Names of teachers employed in the training school with qualifications and monthly salaries.
7. Standards in practising school with strength of each.
8. Names of teachers permanently employed in the practising section with qualifications and monthly salaries.
9. Description of endowments with yearly income from each.
10. Amount which the management proposes to spend yearly on the school.
11. Remarks.

DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management of the school, I hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-Aid Code are being, and will continue to be fully observed, excepting those rules from which the institution has been specially exempted by the Director's Proceedings No. , dated ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the department.

STATION

Date *Correspondent.*

APPENDIX J.

(Chapter VI, Rule 46.)

APPLICATION FOR TEACHING GRANTS ON BEHALF OF TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND ART SCHOOLS.

1. Name and address of school.
2. Serial number in special school list.
3. Society, association or person owning the school.
4. Correspondent.
5. Subjects of instruction with classes and strength of each class.
6. Names of teachers employed with their qualifications, the subjects taught by each, and their monthly salaries.
7. Description of endowments with yearly income from each.
8. Amount which the management proposes to spend yearly on the school.
9. Remarks.

DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management of the school, I hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-aid Code are being, and will continue to be fully observed, excepting those rules from which the institution has been specially exempted by the Director's Proceedings No. , dated ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the department.

STATION

Date ***Correspondent.***

[13th February 1959

APPENDIX K.

(Chapter VII, Rule 47.)

APPLICATION FOR STIPENDIARY GRANTS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Name of school.	Names of pupils.	Caste.	Age.	Native town or taluk.	Public examination already passed or school-leaving certificate obtained with class and year.	Date of admission into the training class.	Grade for which the student is to be trained.	Amount of subsidiary grant sought per mensem.	Date from which grant is required and for what period.	Previous occupation of the student.	If a teacher, length of service as such.	School, if any, to which the student returns after training.	Period for which stipendiary grant has already been drawn for the grade.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
			YRS.					RS.						

DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management of the school, I hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-aid Code are being, and will continue to be, fully observed, excepting those rules from which the institution has been specially exempted by proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction No. , dated ; and that I am prepared to subject the institutions, together with its current, endowment and trust accounts its, establishment, time-table and registers to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the department.

STATION

Date

Correspondent.

APPENDIX L.

(Chapter VII, Rule 50.)

GRANTS TOWARDS STIPENDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

District.

Grant bill for the month of

for the *training school.*

district
Voucher No.
of the month of
195 .

RS. A. P.

Stipendiary grants sanctioned by the District Educational Officer in No. , dated

Grants-in-aid.	Training schools.	for masters	.. ..
		for mistresses	.. ..

(In words) Rupees Total ..

1. Certified that the grants drawn in the previous month have been disbursed to the students for whom they were sanctioned.

2. Certified that the students for whom stipendiary grants are claimed in this bill have been on the rolls during the month.

STATION

Date

Correspondent.

Pay Rupees.

Treasury Accountant.

Treasury Officer.
Date.

Contents received.

Date

Correspondent.

13th February 1959]

APPENDIX LL.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 52.)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE SANITARY AND HYGIENIC REQUIREMENTS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE STATE OF MADRAS

Selection of sites.

In the selection of site the following points should be weighed against considerations of economy convenience, proximity to houses of parents, etc. :—

(i) A site should not be selected if its natural position is in a hollow or in the neighbourhood of high trees, or houses which prevent the free circulation of air and the access of sunlight to the school buildings. Shady trees are, however, of value, *in the playground*, provided that they do not unduly reduce the space available for play and are not planted so close to the school buildings as to obstruct the entry of light into the class rooms, or in course of time, to cause damage to the structure.

(ii) Made soil should be avoided and, as far as possible, all soils which are specially retentive of moisture.

(iii) Sufficiency of space is important, and in this connexion the possibility of future extension and the necessity of giving subsequent class rooms the proper orientation should be borne in mind.

(iv) Channels and tanks in the vicinity are a disadvantage.

(v) The presence of rank vegetation, more especially prickly-pear, is objectionable.

(vi) The neighbourhood of trusty and noisy roads and of shops or factories should, as far as possible, be avoided.

2. All site plans should show the nature of the surroundings, the height of the neighbouring buildings, the north point and the direction of the prevailing wind.

Orientation of buildings.

3. This will differ for different parts of the State and will depend chiefly on the best way to secure perflation of air. Subject to this the more buildings are lighted from the north the better.

Floor space.

4. When funds are available, they should be utilized in providing floor space in excess of the following *minimum* requirements :—

For elementary schools	9½	square feet per pupil.
For secondary schools	11	do.
For training colleges and technical schools	15	do.

Rooms which are intended to be used for practical work, such as laboratories, drawing rooms, workshops, etc., should be carefully designed with a view to the nature of the work and the number of students to be accommodated.

Composition of floors.

5. It is desirable that the floors should be made of a material which will admit of their being washed with water Stone flagging or something better must be aimed at in rooms where desks or benches can be provided. Where the pupils have to sit on the floor, stone floors need not be insisted on if objected to. At the same time it must be recognized that from the hygienic point of view they are to be preferred and the objection on the score of their coldness can be met by providing boards or mats. But where this is done, the greatest care must be taken to ensure that the mats are kept scrupulously clean.

Seating arrangements.

6. The general principles which should govern the construction of desks are set forth in Annexure (i). Where dual desks are used, the desks may be arranged most suitably as shown n diagram, Annexure (ii).

7. Forms without backs and desks are objectionable ; type designs for desks are issued by the department.

8. Pupils should be seated in rows with the main light falling from the left side ; they should never face the light. The same remarks applies to the teachers.

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Windows.

9. Windows serve two purposes—

(*a*) Admission of light.

(*b*) Admission of air.

10. They should be placed at regular distances so as to ensure uniformity of light.

11. Window sills should not be more than 4 feet from the ground in rooms in which the scholar are seated at desks. When pupils sit on the floor the sills should come to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet or 3 feet of the floor level. Windows for subsidiary lighting may have their sills more than 4 feet from the floor.

12. The window area should not be less than one-fifth of the floor area and whenever possible the principle lighting should be from the north.

Doors.

13. Class rooms should not have to be used as passages from one part of the building to another. They should consequently not open into one another but into passages or verandas. No class room should have more than two doors and in most cases is preferable. The door or doors should be at the teacher's end of the room.

Height of class rooms.

14. The minimum height of the room in secondary schools, training colleges and technical schools should be 12 feet to the tie beam when the room has an open sloping roof and 14 feet to the under side of the joists where the room has a terraced ceiling. In elementary schools the minimum height should be 10 feet and 12 feet, respectively.

Ventilation.

15. Unless there are windows reaching to the top of the wall and capable of being opened, ventilators are necessary near the top of the wall. The ventilators should be regularly distributed in the same way as the windows. For each pupil 48 square inches of open ventilator should be provided.

Dimensions and fittings of class rooms.

16. It is important that no school or class room should be more than 24 feet in width, or otherwise the rows of pupils will be too long to be properly controlled by the teacher. The length of a room must depend on the number of classes to be held in it. In the case of a school divided into a number of class rooms, the dimensions of any room should not exceed 24 feet × 25 feet, that is, an approximate square. If it is admitted that a square is the best area for teaching purposes the length of a class room in a one-roomed school should approximate closely to some multiple of the width. Ample wall blackboard space should be provided especially on the wall at the teacher's end of the room which should be unbroken by doors, windows or cupboards. Cupboard recesses in other walls should be provided also recesses with open shelving. Rails under the cornice for hanging maps, pictures and diagrams are essential. The smallest class room for 40 boys in dual desks should be 21 feet wide and 23 feet long. The arrangement of such a room is shown in the enclosed diagram No. C.A. 306 of 1917, Annexure (ii). To accommodate similarly desks of larger dimensions those of the room must be proportionately increased.

Roofs.

17. The roof should, as far as possible, be impervious to heat.

Sanitary arrangements.

18. Latrines should not be placed nearer than 40 feet to any school building. They should be so situated that the prevailing wind will not blow from them in the direction of the school.

19. The type designs of the sanitary department should be consulted when planning latrines.

20. For boys' schools separate urinals and latrines should be provided. Separate accommodation should in all schools be provided for the teaching staff.

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21. The number of latrine seats should be on the following scale :—

		Girls.	Boys.			Girls.	Boys.
Under	30 children ..	2	1	Under	150 children ..	6	3
,,	50 ,, ..	3	2	,,	200 ,, ..	8	4
,,	70 ,, ..	4	2	,,	300 ,, ..	12	5
,,	100 ,, ..	5	3	,,	500 ,, ..	20	8

22. In addition there should be urinals for boys at the rate of six urinal compartments, each 20 inches wide for every 100 boys, or if separate urinals are not provided the number of latrine seats should be correspondingly increased.

23. If the flush-out system of latrines is in vogue, the number of water closets should be on the following scale :—

Number of pupils.	*Scale of water-closets.*		*Number of pupils.*	*Scale of water-closets.*	
	Girls.	*Boys.*		*Girls.*	*Boys.*
25	1	1	150	6	3
50	2	1	200	8	4
75	3	2	300	12	5
100	4	2	500	20	8

In addition provision should be made for urinals at 6 per 100 boys.

NOTE.—It is not intended that all these classes should be applied in the case of elementary schools. In preparing plan for elementary school buildings only such points as refer specifically to elemntary schools or are applicable to all classes of schools should receive attention.

ANNEXURE (i).

The requirements of suitable desks and seats are that the pupil should sit with body fairly vertical for writing and be able to lean back for reading without any danger of curvature of the spine in either case. He should not stoop or lounge or sit in any way, askew, and the book or paper should rest at a comfortable distance below his eyes.

Not more than 4 pupils should be seated at one desk. Individual chairs and tables to suit pupils may be used in all forms or classes. (G.O. Ms. No. 2261, Education, dated 23rd August 1951.)

The following table of measurements is intended as a guide to school managements in the construction of desks and seats :—

TABLE.

Measurements in inches.

1. Height of pupil	Below 48.	48 to 51.	52 to 55.	56 to 59.	60 to 63.	64 to 67.	68 and above.
2 Distance from top of base to top of seat board ..	12½	14	15	16½	18¼	19¼	20
3. Width of seat board ..	9	9½	10¾	11	12	12	12
4. Distance from top of seat board to front edge of desk measured perpendicularly.	9	9½	10	10¾	11½	12	12½
5. Distance between front edge of desk and front edge seat measured horizontally ..	3	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½
6. Width of top of desk (inclined part)	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14
7. Width of top of desk (horizontal part). ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Measurements in inches.

	Below 48.	48 to 51.	52 to 55.	56 to 59.	60 to 63.	64 to 67.	68 and above.
8. Depth of book-shelf ..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9. Distance of same from top of desk	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10. Slope of back of seat ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Distance from top of seat board to top of back of seat measured perpendicularly.	9	9½	10	11	12	12½	13
12. Distance from top of base to back edge of desk ..	23½	25½	27	29½	32	33½	3 5
13. Footrest	Front edge flush with base : back edge 1 inch above base						
14. Spacefor each pupil ..	18	19	20	21	21	22	23

ANNEXURE (ii).

Diagrams C.A. No. 306-17 (printed below).

VERANDAH

Teacher

13th February 1959]

APPENDIX M.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 53.)

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF A BUILDING SCHEME IN RESPECT OF SCHOOL / COLLEGE AT IN THE DISTRICT OF

1. Number and date of the proceedings or memorandum recognizing the school under the Madras Educational Rules.

2. Brief history of the institution from the date of its establishment to the date of application tracing its growth and development and furnishing among other things an accurate account of its financial condition—

NOTE.—(1) This need not be given if a reference to a history previously given can be furnished.

(2) The names and designations of the persons who form the committee of managements should be specified.

3. The strength of the different classes or forms as it stood on the 31st March of every year for five years preceding the year in which the application is submitted—

	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	Number of pupils in each class on the date of application.	Number of pupils that can be accommodated in each class room.
VI form							
V ,, ...							
IV ,, ...							
III ,, ...							
II ,, ...							
I ,, ...							
5th class							
4th ,, ...							
3rd ,, ...							
2nd ,, ...							
1st ,, ...							
Total ..							

Class room.	Area.	Class room.	Area.	Class room.	Area.
A		G		N	
B		H		O	
C		J		P	
D		K		Q	
E		L		R	
F		M		S	

NOTE.—If there be any striking variations in the strength as shown above, such variations should be accounted for.

4. Character of and necessity for the proposed work in detail—

5. (i) Is a sketch plan of the proposed site and building attached ?

(ii) Does it show—

(*a*) The relation of the proposed building or extension to the existing buildings ?

(*b*) Any alteration in existing buildings necessitated by it ?

(*c*) The purpose to which the existing buildings are now put ?

(*d*) The purpose to which they will be put when the new buildings or extension is complete ?

NOTE.—Any notes that cannot be conveniently inserted in the plans may be given under each of the above headings.

6. (*a*) Probable cost of the proposed work.

(*b*) Whether the manager / management has the necessary funds to complete the work in case the scheme is approved.

(*c*) Whether the managing body has been registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 or any other Act and if so, whether attested copies of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association are submitted.

(*d*) If the scheme relates to the purchase of site, declaration that it is the cheapest suitable site.

(*e*) Amount of building grants drawn by the institution in previous years with the number and date of the sanction and the purposes for which given (particulars should be given for 40 years).

(*f*) If the scheme relates to the construction of hostel, declaration that the hostel will be managed according to rules approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

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(*g*) The annual expenditure incurred in the upkeep of the institution and how much of it is met from—

	Fees. (1) RS.	Government grant. (2) RS.	Other sources. (3) RS.	Manager's funds. (4) RS.	Total. (5) RS.
19 - ..					
19 - ..					
19 - ..					
19 ..					
19 - ..					
Total ..					

7. Inspecting Officer's remarks about accommodation from his inspection reports for the two previous years.

8. Director's review of such remarks.

STATION

Date 19 .

Manager/Correspondent.

Inspecting Officer's remarks and recommendations—

APPENDIX N.

[Chapter VIII, Rule 53 (ii).]

FORM OF COMPLETION CERTIFICATE.

Name or nature of work—

Amount of the approved estimate, Rs.

Certified that the above work, which has been in my charge, has been carried out according to the approved plan and estimate in a satisfactory manner with the following exceptions :—

(Here enter items of deviation with particulars as to dimensions and cost.)

That the deviations are not of such a nature as to affect the stability or the suitability of the building, and that, in my opinion, the deviations would have resulted in $\frac{\text{saving}}{\text{cost and excess}}$ of Rs. $\frac{\text{above}}{\text{under}}$ the approved estimate.

STATION (Signature)

Date 19 . *Designation of Officer.*

APPENDIX O.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 54.)

THIS INDENTURE made this day of one thousand nine hundred and between hereinafter called the $\frac{\text{mortgagor}}{\text{mortgagors}}$ of the one part and His Excellency the Governor of Madras (hereinafter called "the Governor" which expression shall where the context admits include his successors in office and assigns) of the other part WHEREAS the $\frac{\text{mortgagor is}}{\text{mortgagors are}}$ well and truly entitled to and possessed of the piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written $\frac{\text{and has erected and built a school house and other buildings thereon}}{\text{with the buildings thereon and has enlarged and improved such buildings}}$ at an actual cost of Rupees AND WHEREAS the $\frac{\text{mortgagor has}}{\text{mortgagors have}}$ in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department now in force in the State of Madras applied to the Government of Madras (hereinafter called "the Government" for a grant-in-aid of the sum of Rupees being part of the said sum of Rupees and $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ submitted to the Government the vouchers and certificates referred to in rules 53, 54 and 55 of the said Grant-in-Aid Code as to the cost and completion of such $\frac{\text{buildings}}{\text{alterations}}$ and WHEREAS the Government have consented and agreed to make the said grant in the manner provided in Chapter VIII of the said Grant-in-Aid Code upon the $\frac{\text{mortgagor}}{\text{mortgagors}}$ entering into the covenants on $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ part and giving the security hereinafter contained NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said agreement to make a grant up to a maximum of Rupees and the sum

13th February 1959]

of Rupees only a part thereof now paid by the Government to the mortgagor/mortgagors as he/they the mortgagor doth/mortgagors do hereby acknowledge he/they the mortgagor doth/mortgagors do hereby for himself/themselves his/their respective heirs executors administrators legal representatives and assigns covenant with the Governor that he/they the mortgagor/mortgagors or his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns will from time to time and at all times so long as the said buildings shall be used for the purposes of the said school conduct and manage such school or cause such school to be conducted and managed by the person for the time being in charge of the same in accordance with the rules and regulations for the time being in force in the Madras Educational Department so far as the same respectively are applicable to the said school AND will not prior to the lapse of years from the date hereof divert or allow to be diverted the said piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written or any part or portion thereof and/or the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon to other than educational purposes approved by the Government AND will during such period keep such buildings in good and substantial order and repairs so that the same may be always efficient for use for the purposes of the said school AND will in the event of the said piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written or any part or portion thereof and/or the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon prior to the lapse of such period ceasing to be used for educational purposes approved by the Government forthwith repay to the Government a sum which shall bear a like proportion to the amount hereby advanced as the unexpired number of years of the period of years limited herein bears to the total number of years so limited PROVIDED always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the use by the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or the person or persons for the time being in charge of the said piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written or any part or portion thereof and/or the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon out of the hours during which the same should be used for the objects of such school for such other reasonable and proper purposes other than educational as the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or the person or persons for the time being in charge of the said buildings may direct AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said agreement to make a grant up to a maximum of Rupees and the sum of Rupees only a part thereof now paid as aforesaid the mortgagor/mortgagors doth/do and each of them doth hereby grant convey and assign unto the Governor all that piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written together with all and singular the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon AND all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever usually held or connected therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto AND also all furniture fixtures fittings maps and other school apparatus school books and chattels for the time being in and belonging to or used or to be used for the said school and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of the mortgagor/mortgagors and each of them into and upon the said hereditaments and premises TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments chattels and effects, and all other the premises expressed to be hereby assured unto the Governor and according to the nature and tenor thereof respectively UPON TRUST to permit the same hereditaments and premises to be used by the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or his or their nominee or nominees as a school for and with power in case the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns shall fail to pay on demand the sum then due and payable in manner hereinbefore provided to sell and absolutely dispose of the said hereditaments and premises and apply the proceeds of such sale after payment thereout of all costs and expenses attending the same in or towards recouping or reimbursing to the Government the said grant-in-aid or sum then due and payable hereunder as aforesaid and to pay the surplus if any to the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Governor shall not exercise the said power of sale unless and until he shall have caused to be served on the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns a notice in writing requiring payment of the sum then due and payable hereunder and default has been made in payment thereof for three months after such service PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that at the expiration of the said period of years hereinbefore referred to the Governor shall in the event of the covenants hereinbefore contained on the part of the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns having been in the meantime duly performed and observed reconvey and reassign at his or their cost unto the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or as he or they may direct all and singular the piece or

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parcel of land hereditaments chattels goods or other premises hereby expressed to be granted conveyed or assigned.

IN WITNESS whereof the said and Director of Public Instruction for the State of Madras acting on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Madras have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Schedule to which the above-written indenture refers.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at in the district of and taluk of and in the sub-registration district of and registration district of bounded on the north side thereof by on the south side thereof by on the east side thereof by and on the west side thereof by and containing together in the whole by admeasurement (be the same a little more or less) and all which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of but is now in the occupation of

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

APPENDIX P.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 54.)

THIS INDENTURE made this day of one thousand nine hundred and between hereinafter called the mortgagor/mortgagors) of the one part and His Excellency the Governor of Madras (hereinafter called "the Governor" which expression shall where the context admits include his successors in office and assigns) on the other part WHERE AS the mortgagor/mortgagors has/have purchased at the price of Rupees for the purposes of a school and is/are well and truly entitled to and possessed of the piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written with the buildings thereon AND WHEREAS the mortgagor/mortgagors has/have in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department now in force in the State of Madras applied to the Government of Madras (hereinafter called "the Government") for a grant-in-aid of the sum of Rupees being part of the said purchase money and has/have submitted to the Government the certificate referred to in rules 53, 54 and 55 of the said Grant-in-Aid Code as to the value of the said buildings and WHEREAS the Government have consented and agreed to make the said grant in the manner provided in Chapter VIII of the said Grant-in-Aid Code upon the mortgagor/mortgagors entering into the covenants on his/their part and giving the security hereinafter contained now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said agreement to make a grant up to a maximum of Rupees and the sum of Rupees only a part thereof now paid by the Government, receipt whereof the mortgagor doth/mortgagors do hereby acknowledge he/they the mortgagor doth/mortgagors do hereby for himself/themselves his/their respective heirs executors administrators legal representatives and assigns covenant with the Governor that he/they the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns will from time to time and at all times so long as the said building shall be used for the purposes of the said school conduct and manage such school or cause such school to be conducted and managed by the person for the time being in charge of the same in accordance with the rules and regulations for the time being in force in the Madras Educational Department so far as the same respectively are applicable to the said school AND will not prior to the lapse of years from the date hereof divert or allow to be diverted the said piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written or any part or portion thereof and/or the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be

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thereon to other than educational purposes approved by the Government and will during such period keep such buildings in good and substantial order and repair so that the same may be always efficient for use for the purpose of the said school and will in the event of the said piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written or any part or portion thereof and/or the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon prior to the lapse of such period ceasing to be used for educational purposes approved by the Government forthwith repay to the Government a sum which shall bear a like proportion to the amount hereby advanced as the unexpired number of years of the period of years limited herein bears to the total number of years so limited PROVIDED always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the use by the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legel representatives or assigns or the person or persons for the time being in charge of the said piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written or any part or portion thereof and/or the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon out of the hours during which the same should be used for the objects of such school for such other reasonable and proper purposes other than educational as the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or the person or persons for the time being in charge of the said buildings may direct AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said agreement to make a grant up to a maximum of Rupees and the sum of Rupees only a part thereof now paid as aforesaid the mortgagor/mortgagors doth/do and each of them doth hereby grant convey and assign unto the Governor all that piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written together with all and singular the buildings and erections now being or which may hereafter be thereon and all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever usually held or connected therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto and also all furniture fixtures fittings map and other school apparatus school books and chattels for the time being in and belonging to or used or to be used for the said school and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of the mortgagor/mortgagors and each of them into and upon the said hereditaments and premises TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments chattels and effects and all other the premises expressed to be hereby assured unto the Governor according to the nature and tenor thereof respectively UPON TRUST to permit the same hereditaments and premises to be used by the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrator legal representatives or assigns or his or their nominee or nominees as a school for

AND with power in case the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executars administrators legal representatives or assigns shall fail to pay on demand the sum then due and payable in manner hereinbefore provided to sell and absolutely dispose of the said hereditaments and premises, and apply the proceeds of such sale after payment thereout of all costs and expenses attending the same in or towards recouping or reimbursing to the Government the said grant-in-aid or sum then due and payable as aforesaid and to pay the surplus if any to the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Governor shall, not exercise the said power of sale unless and until he shall have caused to be served on the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns a notice in writing requiring payment of the sum then due and payable hereunder and default had been made in payment thereof for three months after such service PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that at the expiration of the said period of years hereinbefore referred to the Governor shall in the event of the covenants hereinbefore contained on the part of the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns having been in the meantime duly performed and observed re-convey and re-assign at his or their cost unto the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs, executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or as he or they may direct all and singular the piece or parcel of land hereditaments chattels goods or other premises hereby expressed to be granted, conveyed or assigned, IN WITNESS whereof the said and Director of Public Instruction for the State of Madras acting on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Madras have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Schedule to which the above written indenture refers.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at in the district of and taluk of and in the sub-registration district of bounded on the north side thereof by on the south side thereof by on the east side thereof by and on the west side there of by containing together

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in the whole by admeasurement (be the same a little more or less) and all which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of but is now in the occupation of

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

APPENDIX PP.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 54.)

THIS INDENTURE made this day of One thousand nine hundred and BETWEEN (hereinafter called the mortgagor/mortgagors of the one part and HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS (hereinafter called "the Governor" which expression shall where the context admits include his successors-in-office and assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS the mortgagor/mortgagors has/have purchased at the price of Rupees for the purpose of a school and is/are well and truly entitled to and possessed of the piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS the mortgagor/mortgagors has/have in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department now in force in the State of Madras applied to the Government of Madras (hereinafter called "the Government") for a grant-in-aid of the sum of Rupees being part of the said sum of Rupees and WHEREAS the Government have consented and agreed to make the said grant in the manner provided in Chapter VIII of the said Grant-in-Aid Code upon the mortgagor/mortgagors entering into the covenants on his/their part and giving the security hereinafter contained.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said agreements to make a grant up to a maximum of Rs. and the sum of Rs. only a part thereof now paid by the Government to the mortgagor/mortgagors the receipt whereof he/they the mortgagor/mortgagors doth/do hereby acknowledge he/they the mortgagor/mortgagors doth/do hereby for himself/themselves his/their respective heirs executors administrators legal representatives and assigns covenant with the Governor that he/they the mortgagor/mortgagors or his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns will from time to time and at all times so long as the said piece or parcel of land shall be used for the purpose of the said school conduct and manage such school or cause such school to be conducted and managed by the person for the time being in charge of same in accordance with the rules and regulations for the time being in force in the Madras Educational Department so far as the same respectively are applicable to the said school AND will not prior to the lapse of years from the date hereof divert or allow to be diverted the said piece or parcel of land or any part or portion thereof to other than educational purposes approved by the Government AND will during such period keep such piece or parcel of land in good and substantial order so that the same may be always efficient for use for the purposes of the said school AND will in the event of the said piece or parcel of land or any part or portion thereof prior to the lapse of such period ceasing to be used for educational purposes approved by the Government forthwith repay to the Government a sum which shall bear a like proportion to the amount hereby advanced as the unexpired number of years of the period of years limited herein bears to the total number of years so limited. PROVIDED ALWAYS that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the use by the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or the person or persons for the time being in charge of the said piece or parcel of land or any part or portion thereof out of the hours during which the same should be used for the objects of such school for such other reasonable and proper purposes other than educational as the mortgagor/mortgagors his/their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or the person or persons for the time being in charge of the said piece or parcel of land may direct AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said agreement to make a grant up to a maximum of Rs. and the sum of Rs. only a par thereof now paid as aforesaid the mortgagor doth/mortgagors and each of them hereby grant convey and assign unto the Governor all that piece or parcel of land particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever usually held or connected therewith or reputed to belong appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim

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and demand of the mortgagor and each of them / mortgagors into and upon the said hereditaments and premises TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of land expressed to be hereby assured unto the Governor according to the nature and tenor thereof respectively UPON TRUST to permit the same to be used by the mortgagor / mortgagors his / their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or his or their nominee or nominees for the purposes of a school and with power in case the mortgagor / mortgagors his / their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns shall fail to pay on demand the sum then due and payable in manner hereinbefore provided to sell and absolutely dispose of the said piece or parcel of land and apply the proceeds of such sale after payment thereout of all costs and expenses attending the same in or towards recouping or reimbursing to the Government the said grant-in-aid or sum then due and payable as aforesaid and to pay the surplus if any to the morggagor / mortgagors his / their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Governor shall not exercise the said power of sale unless and until he shall have caused to be served on the mortgagor his / mortgagors their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns a notice in writing requiring payment of the sum then due and payable hereunder and default has been made in payment thereof for three months after such service. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that at the expiration of the said period of years hereinbefore referred to the Governor shall in the event of the covenants hereinbefore contained on the par of the mortgagor / mortgagor his / their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assings having been in the meantime duly performed and observed re-convey and re-assign at his or their cost unto the mortgagor / mortgagors his / their heirs executors administrators legal representatives or assigns or as he or they may direct all and singular the piece or parcel of land hereditaments chattels goods or other premises hereby expressed to be granted conveyed or assigned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said and Director of Public Instruction for the State of Madras acting on behalf of and by the order and direction of, the Governor of Madras have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Schedule to which the above written indenture refers.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at in the district of and taluk of and in the sub-registration district of and registration district of bounded on the north side thereof by on the south side thereof by on the east side thereof by and on the west side thereof by and containing together in the whole by admeasurement (be the same a little more or less) and all which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of but is now in the occupation of

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

APPENDIX Q.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 54.)

WE whose names are entered in the margin and whose signatures appear at the foot hereof hereby accept the special grant of Rupees only sanctioned by Government through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the school / college at in the district of in the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction No. , dated the and in consideration of such grant we hereby jointly and severally, and on behalf of our successors in office and the owners for the time being of the land and premises described in the schedule hereto now / to be occupied by the said school / college agree that if the school / college is prior to the lapse of years from the date hereof abolished or the land or buildings thereon diverted to other than educational purposes approved by the Government. Government shall be paid a sum which shall bear a like proportion to the amount hereby advanced as the unexpired number of years of the period of years limited herein bears to the total number of years so limited.

Committee of Management Members.

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Government shall have a charge on all the said land and premises for the amount to be paid as above provided and shall have power in the event of failure of payment within three months from the date of demand thereof to sell and transfer such land and premises and deduct such amount together with all costs of sale from the proceeds thereof.

ated this day of One thousand nine hundred and

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at in the district of and taluk of and in the sub-registration district of and registration district of bounded on the north side thereof by on the south side thereof by on the east side thereof by and on the west side thereof by and containing together in the whole by admeasurement (be the same a little more or less) and all which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of but is now in the occupation of

Signed by the said
in the presence of

APPENDIX R.

We whose names are entered in the margin and whose signatures appear at foot hereof hereby accept the special grant of Rupees only sanctioned by Government through the

Committee of Management Members. { Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the school/college at in the district of in the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction No. , dated the and in consideration of such grant we hereby jointly and severally and on behalf of our successors in office and the owners for the time being of the land and premises now/to be occupied by the said school/college agree

that if the school/college is prior to the lapse of years from the date hereof or the land or buildings thereon diverted to other than educational purposes approved by Government, Government shall be paid by the owner thereof for the time being a sum which shall bear a like proportion to the amount advanced as the unexpired number of years of the period of years limited herein bears to the total number of years so limited.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and

Signed by the said
in the presence of

APPENDIX S.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 54.)

GRANT-IN-AID UNDER CHAPTER VIII—BUILDINGS.

Building Grants.

Government of Madras.

Bill for building grants sanctioned under rule of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

——District
Voucher No.——

of the month 19 .

Head of Service.

37. EDUCATION.

Building grants for }

Name of institution.	Nature of work and department or departments for which provided.	Date of commencement.	Amount contributed by the manager up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Date of completion.	Authority.	Remarks.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			

(in words)
Rupees

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CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management I hereby certify that the work, for which the grant is herein claimed, has been completed according to the plan and estimate approved in the order approving the scheme and I do declare that I agree to abide by the conditions laid down in rule 56 of the Grant-in-Aid Code in the event of the building being diverted to purposes other than those for which the grant was sanctioned.

Correspondent.

Countersigned.

STATION

Date 19 .

Pay Rupees ———,

Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Received the amount, viz., Rupees

Treasury Officer *Date.* *Date*

Treasury Accountant. *Correspondent.*

APPENDIX SS.

(Chapter VIII, Rule 54.)

GRANT-IN-AID UNDER CHAPTER VIII—ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Grants for the acquisition of land.

Government of Madras.

Bill for acquisition grant sanctioned under rule of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

———District

Voucher No.———

of the month of 19 .

Budget Head—

EDUCATION.

Name of institution.	Nature of work and department or departments for which provided.	Date of acquisition.	Amount contributed by the manager up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Authority.	Remarks.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		

(in words)
Rupees

DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management, I declare that I agree to abide by the conditions prescribed by rule 56 of the Grant-in-Aid Code in the event of the land or buildings being diverted to purposes other than those for which the grant was sanctioned.

Correspondent.

Countersigned.

STATION

Date 19 .

Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Paid Rupees

Treasury Officer.

Treasury Accountant.

Date

APPENDIX T.

(Chapter IX, Rule 57.)

APPLICATION FOR GRANTS FOR FURNITURE, BOOKS, ETC.

Name of institution.	Society, Association or person owning the institution.	Number and date of the order recognizing the school under the Educational Rules.	Number of books, articles, etc., required.	Description of articles, books, etc., required.	Total cost.	Amount of grant applied for.	In the case of furniture. Forms or classes for which the new furniture is required with average strength of each.	Dimensions of each.	Total cost of one article.	Inspecting officer's remarks regarding the supply of furniture in the last report on the school.	Amount of furniture and other special grants drawn by the school in previous year, with number and date of the order sanctioning them.	Remarks (necessity for the proposed supply).
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					RS. A. P.	RS.			RS. A. P.			

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DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management of the school, I hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-Aid Code are being, and will continue to be fully observed, excepting those rules from which the institution has been specially exempted by the Director's Proceedings No. , dated , and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the department, and that I shall abide by the provisions of rule 60 of the Grant-in-Aid Code in the event of the school being closed within five years from the date on which grant has been drawn.

STATION

Date

Correspondent.

APPENDIX U.

(Chapter IX, Rule 59.)

SCHOOL FURNITURE, MAPS, SCHOOL LIBRARIES, APPARATUS, DIAGRAMS, MODELS AND TOOLS.

NOTE.—Grants exceeding Rs. 2,500 are sanctioned by the Government, grants up to Rs. 2,500 by the Director

Government of Madras. — Bill for special grants sanctioned under rule of the Grant-in-Aid Code. — ———District.

Voucher No.———

of the month of 19 .

Head of service, 31. Education.

Name of institution.	Date of previous grant for similar objects.	Nature of charge and department or departments for which provided (to be specified).	Approved cost.	Actual cost.	Amount contributed by the management.	Amount of Government grant.	Total Government grant.	Authority, Government Order or the Director's Proceedings.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.		
						Total ..			

(In words) Rupees

CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION.—On behalf of the management, I hereby certify that the work, for which the grant is herein claimed, has been executed in accordance with the approved estimate (or that the articles, the purchase of which has been sanctioned, have been purchased in accordance with the sanction) and I do declare that, in the event of the institution concerned being closed, I agree to abide by the conditions imposed in rule 60 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

STATION

Countersigned.

Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
District Educational Officer.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
Superintendent of Schools.

Correspondent.

Date

STATION

Date

Pay Rupees

Treasury Accountant. *Treasury Officer.*

Received the amount, viz., Rupees *Date*

Date *Correspondent.*

APPENDIX V.

(Chapter XI, Rule 65.)

Application for boarding grants.

1. Name of orphanage or school to which it is attached.

2. (*a*) Number of free orphan destitutes for the previous year.

 (*b*) Number of free non-orphan destitutes.

 (*c*) Number of non-destitutes—

  (i) Paying inmates for the previous year.

  (ii) Others.

 (*d*) Total number of inmates [(*a*) plus (*b*) plus (*c*)] for the previous year.

 (*e*) Total number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes for the current year.

3. (*a*) Number out of 2 (*a*) who are within the prescribed age-limits and reading in recognized schools.

 (*b*) Number out of 2 (*b*) who are within the prescribed age-limits and reading in recognized schools.

 (*c*) Total number of free destitutes within age-limits and reading in recognized schools [3 (*a*) plus 3 (*b*).]

4. The educational work done for the inmates by the institution (i.e., general and vocational).

5. Other work done by it, if any.

6. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.

7. Sanitary condition of the buildings and their surrounding as reported by the medical officer. A certificate may be produced in the form prescribed in Appendix 30, Madras Educational Rules, from any registered medical practitioner or an officer of the Public Health Department.

8. Income for 19 –19 from—

 (*a*) Orphan and non-orphan destitutes paying fees.

 (*b*) Other paying inmates.

  Total of (*a*) and (*b*).

9. Other sources of income for the year 19 –19 .

10. Whether separate provision is made for boarding, lodging and supervision and whether accounts are maintained separately for the orphanage or boarding home, in cases where it is connected with an ordinary hostel or residential school.

11. * Net cost of boarding charges for the previous year.

12. Average boarding cost per mensem for an orphan or non-orphan destitute.

Station

District

Date

Correspondent or *Manager*.

* This should be supported by a statement of receipts and expenditure in the form that may be prescribed by the Director from time to time with separate monthly details for each item of expenditure shown therein.

Note.—Inmates from whom a fee exceeding Rs. 9 per annum collected shall not be considered as free.

APPENDIX X (i).

(Rule 63.)

Destitution certificate for an orphan pupil.

I hereby certify that is a native of the State of Madras and belongs to the village/town of ituated in my jurisdiction and is the son/daughter of

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father and of mother, and the $\frac{\text{father}}{\frac{\text{mother}}{\text{father and mother}}}$ having deceased, the condition of this $\frac{\text{orphan and surviving parents}}{\text{orphan}}$ is so destitute as to entitle the orphan to the benefits of Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The occupation of the parent(s) is ; the annual gross income from all sources of the parent(s) is Rs per annum.

STATION Signature.

Date *Tahsildar.*

DISTRICT TALUK

NOTE.—(1) If authorities other than those mentioned in rule 63 issue the certificate, the designation may be suitably altered.

(2) This certificate should be granted to each pupil individually.

APPENDIX X (ii).

(Rule 63.)

DESTITUTION CERTIFICATE FOR A NON-ORPHAN PUPIL.

I hereby certify that is a native of the State of Madras and belongs to the $\frac{\text{village}}{\text{town}}$ of situated in my jurisdiction and is the $\frac{\text{daughter}}{\text{son}}$ of father and of mother, and the condition of the $\frac{\text{boy}}{\text{girl}}$ and $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ parents is so destitute as to entitle the pupil to the benefits of Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The occupation of the parent(s) is ; the annual gross income from all sources of the parent(s) is Rs. per annum.

STATION Signature.

Date *Tahsildar.*

DISTRICT Taluk.

NOTE.—(1) If authorities other than those mentioned in rule 63 issue the certificate, the designation may be suitably altered.

(2) This certificate should be granted to each pupil individually.



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FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

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தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS